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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Strike on Prosperity Pike

Britain Urges Neutrality

Relief for Rural Slums

¶ **On Prosperity Turnpike** appears an unwelcome sign: "Slow down: Strikes ahead." Workers sit. Production slumps. It costs the workers $1,000,000 a day in wages. The manufacturers sacrifice $330,000 in daily net profits. This because of a difference of opinion between the United Automobile Workers of America and the General Motors Corporation regarding the application of collective bargaining. It's a lot of good motoring to sacrifice for a contention. With the turnpike stretching ahead there would seem to be more to look forward to than there is to debate.

¶ **But the debate goes on.** Homer J Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., asks blanket adjustments covering all General Motors plants on hours, wages, working conditions. He demands that his organization be granted recognition and sole bargaining privileges.

¶ **Alfred P. Sloan Jr.,** president of J General Motors, replies that his corporation pays good wages, grants fair hours, employs according to merit rather than affiliation. He insists that union dictatorship will not be tolerated. He turns the red light on the "closed shop"; green for independent labor.

¶ **Still the turnpike** stretches ahead. J What disputes the right of way? Hours? Wages? Working conditions? Not necessarily. There seems a way to compromise there. But the demands for unionization of all General Motors shops is a formidable obstacle. It involves a surrender of full authority. It permits labor to have the same privilege of setting its price that the General Motors Corporation exercises. It likewise opens the way to possible injustices in the way of demands, and probable intolerances in the treatment of non-union workers. It involves much more on both sides. But nevertheless, the turnpike is still there. It is important to remember that.

¶ **When two automobiles** meet on a narrow road the one nearest a by-pass usually backs up. This allows both to proceed. The inconvenience of the moment is better than a crash. Heated words, stubborn wills, immovability, all hinder the solution. Calm thought and intelligent ideas master the problem. Force of numbers and weight of wealth may dispute over the right of way; but the honest desire for a just solution, the individual exercise of the right to think straight thoughts and follow a straight course, unswayed by agitators and unintimidated by bosses, would lead workers and employers alike to a solution mutually gainful. The turnpike stretches ahead.

¶ **Great Britain continues** long-sustained efforts to ban steel heels from the Spanish powder mill. She now telegraphs urgently to Berlin and Rome, asking replies by Friday, respecting intentions toward ending foreign enlistments in Spain. Both countries have had time to examine their boots and count the cost of possible sparks. Answers to non-interference negotiations have hung fire since New Year's Eve. Observers believe Britain's action will speed peaceward measures. She is ready, however, in case the powder catches. British warships are rushed to Spanish waters. Formidable news. One needs reassurance that, however faintly it glows through human passions, nevertheless there is an influence at work in world affairs wiser than statesmen, stronger than nations. Hope rises refreshed as this fact is apprehended.

¶ **China has a war of another kind.** J It wars against narcotics. The Government's battle line today is arrayed against the dealers rather than the addicts. The addicts have their own battle to fight. It would help them to know that the higher desire always has authority over the lower. There'd be less warfare on every front if the world remembered this.

¶ **This is the anniversary** of the J demise of the AAA at the hands of the Supreme Court. In celebration thereof, so to speak, the Administration turns its attention to the relief of those "rural slums," the tenant farms. A bill appears in the House proposing a fund of $50,000,000 a year to help tenants buy their own farms. Relief for those who are trying to make a living certainly should be offered with as good grace as that offered those who refuse to try, for it is in accord with an unwritten law. The individual's own effort is usually the first step toward real progress. Aid gravitates naturally toward the man who aids himself.

¶ **An Ohio truck driver,** says the J Associated Press, lost track of his pocketbook containing $6 last month. A woman found it and returned it to him. Wednesday the same woman could not find her own reticule, containing $160. The truck driver found it, returned it. Honesty is reflected in honesty.

Loading of Planes Halted Suddenly

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 6

Loading of the steamer Mar Cantabrico with war material for Spain was halted yesterday, with two airplanes aboard and six still lying alongside on a barge.

Stevedores who had raced through the day to load the ship for clearance before Congress could pass legislation to prevent its sailing suddenly quit last night and no explanation was offered for their stopping.

At Pier 35, in Brooklyn, where the Mar Cantabrico is berthed, the rumor spread that work was halted "on orders from Washington."

Customs officials at the pier said there was no likelihood the ship would attempt to sail. The captain of the ship refused to be seen.

Ship Seizures Stir Spain To League Appeal

Spain's Loyalist Government disturbs the restoration of Italo-British amity, and again gives Geneva an unwelcome task, by appealing to the League of Nations against unneutral acts of Italy and Germany.

Both Rome and Berlin are accused by Valencia of continuing to send "volunteers" in violation of the non-intervention pact. Seizure by the German fleet of Spanish merchant ships swells the list of Spanish grievances.

London frowns on Valencia's "unhelpful, even embarrassing" appeal to Geneva. Remembering League difficulties in enforcing obedience on active members, London believes that a defiant, non-member Reich, and a cynical, opportunist Italy can be dealt with better by the non-intervention committee than by the League.

British pressure meanwhile is expected to hasten Berlin's reply to the Franco-British demand for the stopping of "volunteers" for Spain. Germany is waiting for Italy to send its reply. Portugal and Russia already have replied.

In Spain itself the Loyalists advance north and south of Madrid. Germany's delay plays into the hands of the rebels, whose German and Italian reinforcements are just beginning to be effective.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—Spain's fresh appeal to the League on the plea that Italian and German dispatch of "volunteers" and the recent German naval action against Spanish merchantmen constitute a new threat to peace, is regarded here as not helpful and even embarrassing.

With Germany outside the League and with Italy still a non-co-operator, Britain—France, too—would much prefer that all these issues be dealt with through the International Non-Intervention Committee at London.

Britain Already Busy

In its note published here today the Valencia Government asks Britain to lay relevant information about the Palos incident before the committee and Britain herself—as shown by the urgent request last night for replies from Berlin and Rome on the volunteers issue—has already proved her intention of trying to prevent any more volunteers being sent to help the Spanish insurgents.

Italian Intervention

Meanwhile Britain has let it be known that though Premier Mussolini was within his legal rights in sending men to Spain before the Anglo-Italian agreement was actually signed, any further intervention of this kind would be regarded by Britain as contrary to the spirit of the agreement and would

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Can Roosevelt Escape Action In Auto Strike?

BANKS LABOR with A 30 PG 1 NE

Union Heads Expected to Request WPA Relief Aid

CIO Campaign Gift

Attention focused today on the degree to which the Roosevelt Administration would intervene in the tightening automobile labor conflict. Thus far, Administration efforts have been confined to mediation through the Department of Labor.

At Detroit, James F. Dewey was endeavoring to bring General Motors executives and union leaders into conference. Homer S. Martin, union leader, said he knew of no meeting.

In Washington, labor was believed to have refrained for the present from bringing full pressure to bear on the President for intervention; the C. I. O. is understood to be satisfied for the moment with assurances that federal relief will be extended to needy strikers. Further sit-down strikes, lockouts and cancellations of orders braked the wheels of the industry and of allied industries yet further.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Direct federal intervention in the labor difficulties of the automobile industry is a possible development which the Administration continued today to dodge.

Behind this effort, however, are several factors which daily are making evasion more difficult and tending to draw the White House directly into the labor maelstrom swirling about General Motors Corporation, 16 of whose 69 plants already are strike-tied, and threatening to engulf Chrysler and Ford as well.

$400,000 Campaign Gift

The first and most obvious of these is the $400,000 or more which the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis contributed to the costs of President Roosevelt's re-election campaign. This is a large sum of money in American politics and it was accepted by the Roosevelt organization. While it was a voluntary contribution and carries no absolute obligation, donations of this size are not ignored when the elections are over.

As yet, Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. have not directly asked President Roosevelt for any return in the present automobile situation on the $400,000 investment. But their expectation of assistance in at least indirect form was clearly indicated when it was learned that WPA officials have been approached by representatives of the C. I. O. and of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers on the question of government relief payments to strikers.

Unions Expect Aid

It is frankly avowed by C.I.O. leaders here that their hopes to organize workers in the great laboring industries including automobiles and steel are predicated to a large extent on the assumption that the Roosevelt administration will continue to grant relief aid to strikers when on strike. The discussions on this subject are understood to have been satisfactory to the labor group so far.

Sooner or later, if things do not go smoothly for Mr. Lewis, it is expected that demands will be made on the President for assistance in a more direct form. The first is likely to be a request that he summon the

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The New Congress Meets

© Harris & Ewing

Where History Is in Making

Upper—House Chaplain, the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Delivering the Invocation in the House of Representatives. Lower—Senator James L. Hughes of Delaware, With Grand Nephews and Niece. They Are, Left to Right: Horace Upham Hughes, the Senator, Allen Tyson, and Jane Tyson

Earle Demands State Adopt Policy of New Deal Reform; 'Bootleg' Coal Inquiry Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 6—Pennsylvania, populous with industrial masses eager to work, but with a $60,000,000-a-year unemployment problem, today has emerged a proving-ground for perpetuation of social and economic reforms inaugurated under the New Deal.

Such was the import of the message to the 132nd General Assembly of the Commonwealth by Gov. George H. Earle last night, when he heralded the fact that "liberal forces control both executive and legislative branches of this State Government for the first time in 91 years," and defined as the lawmakers' duty the translation of the liberalism "into positive, effective action."

Move for Regulation

Attentiveness, rather than enthusiasm, marked the reception of the address, but there was sustained applause when the Governor recommended consideration of "the feasibility of including under public utility regulation all natural and manufactured gas, gasoline and oil, and possibly coal." Reports from committees appointed to study the "bootleg" coal problem and the gasoline and oil industries would guide final decision of this point, he added.

The message marked his entry upon the second half of a four-year administration of Keystone State affairs in an espousal of latter-day federal progressivism.

It was, moreover, in the terms of a man new to politics, but to whom the factors of fair play for both sides and equal opportunity have become realities which are to be visualized by any observer in this state of great wealth and great poverty. Yet, confronted with unusual and precedent-breaking power, his major message to the lawmakers was a warning against "the danger of conservatism inherent in any great responsibility."

Mandate of People

"While liberalism is the foe of radicalism," he told the Assembly, "we cannot for one moment permit our weighty responsibilities to incline us toward the path of least resistance, which is conservatism.

"You are a liberal Legislature. The people of our Commonwealth expect you to follow through. Their voice has been heard. The mandate is clear and unmistakable. We go forward or we perish. There is no alternative. . . .

"Let us give them statesmanship instead of politics, principles instead of expediency, results instead of promises. Let us 'deliver the goods,' not to any special group, but to the whole people of Pennsylvania."

Mindful of the fact that in Pennsylvania the Legislature convenes in regular session only once every two years, the Governor stressed the magnitude of the "overnight" exigency of "repairing the damage wrought in our Commonwealth through generations of misrule." He did not expect to see remedied in one session "all of the evils which have become rooted in our economic and political system through the years," he said, but did anticipate the "greatest contribution to the progress of our people in the entire history of the State."

Advances Cited

His review of the advances since his accession in 1934 included disposition of "a staggering deficit," relief provision in the face of an "unparalleled problem of unemployment," the breaking of the "strangle hold of big business" on the State Government and reorganization of state departments to reduce administrative costs.

"We have gone forward," he declared, "but our progress in many directions has been retarded by partisan opposition. . . .

"Now the hour has struck, and we advance to meet the many fundamental problems left untouched by our predecessors."

True to his pledge after a survey of the State's counties wherein is pocketed the nation's anthracite

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Foreign Minister Denies Japanese Drift to Fascism

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, in a nation-wide radiocast yesterday, declared emphatically that Japan has no intention of embracing fascism.

Almost his entire speech was devoted to a defense of his much criticized anti-Communism pact with Germany.

Japan, he said, is "seriously threatened" by China's tendency to bolshevism "which may even excite China to declare war on Japan."

The Foreign Minister asserted that Japan needed international co-operation "to defeat Communism," but emphasized that there was no relationship between the German pact and any fascist form of Government for Japan.

Test for Hirota

When Parliament meets, the parties are expected to launch attacks to overthrow the Cabinet of Premier Koki Hirota, halt the trend which they say is toward fascism and restore actual parliamentary government to the country.

The storm of anti-military and anti-fascist sentiment broke when the Government announced, on Nov. 25, the signing of the anti-Communist accord.

The public felt that the Government had played it false in negotiating a treaty in secret, and political leaders frankly attacked a concealed military policy which they said might lead directly to fascism and military dictatorship.

Minseito Has Campaign

The Minseito Party, which has a plurality in the lower house, has mapped a campaign contending that the pact has seriously impaired Japan's good relations with the United States, Great Britain, China and Soviet Russia.

The second major party, the Seiyukai, is expected to confine its principal attacks to fiscal affairs—particularly the budget of 3,041,000,000 yen ($866,685,000), nearly half of which goes to the two defense services; tax increases and flotation of national bonds of just under 1,000,000,000 yen ($275,000,000) on the domestic market.

Pact Marks Big Step

The Foreign Minister's radiocast described the anti-Communist pact, which pledges the signatories to unite in opposition to all activities of the Communist International, as the most important diplomatic event of 1936 for Japan.

"The purpose of the Comintern," he continued, "is to form a world front against Japan and Germany. That is the fundamental reason for the Japan-Germany Pact. That pact will not alter our fundamental foreign policy, which aims at increasing our friendship with foreign countries, including America and Great Britain.

"It is no concern of ours that Germany operates under the National Socialist system," he said. "Japan has nothing to do with the political system or national structure of Germany.

Bolshevization Must Stop

"Nevertheless through misunderstanding attempts have been made to interpret the pact as embracing a new Japanese policy to take sides with Germany and against the United States, Britain and other powers. . . .

"All parts of the world have equal

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Hachiro Arita, a Man in the News: Page 2.

Economics in the News

Freer and Fairer Trade—Carnegie Endowment Bases Its Program on Commercial Freedom—A Powerful Support for Secretary Hull

By H. B. E.

A powerful aid to Secretary Hull's solitary campaign for freer and fairer trade among the nations comes from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The endowment, with its vast resources in money and personnel, has decided, apparently, to revise its program. Its objective remains the same, world peace; but the means to attain it are redefined as economic. The announcement puts in the forefront of its program "the demobilization of trade barriers," with "the deliberate inclusion" in tariff-reduction treaties "of the most-favored-nation clause."

¶

In this crusade the endowment is lining up behind many notable statesmen, General Smuts, Sir Samuel Hoare, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Secretary Hull—all of them are dedicated to this high purpose. But none of them, with the exception of the American Secretary of State, seems to have suited actions to words. At the height of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Sir Samuel Hoare electrified Geneva by saying that the root of the trouble was economic. He pleaded for the end of monopoly in the trade in essential raw materials. And yet the tin and rubber monopolies continue to flourish under British patronage—causing disquiet in the United States, a "have" country, let alone among the "have nots."

Dr. Schacht is constantly inveighing against the restriction of international trade.

"Goods do not move," he said recently, "because thoughts do not move."

And yet Germany still chases the will-o'-the-wisp of self-sufficiency and Dr. Schacht is one of the chief instrumentalities in that quest. Secretary Hull is the solitary champion of the system of economic liberty to which so many of his fellow-statesmen pay such ardent lip service.

The system for which Secretary Hull stands is endowed with an awkward terminology. During the recent election a writer observed that, though the "most-favored-nation clause" was one of the issues, not even a Michelson could make such a thing dramatic. There are synonyms for it, to be sure; but they wear equally voluminous dress, such as "libertarianism," "multilateralism," and what not. The opposite system is garmented with such outlandish words as "bilateralism" and "autarchy."

¶

What Secretary Hull's system means is that world trade should be conducted on the basis of a free field and no favor. If Country A signs a trade treaty with Country B, the terms of that treaty should be applicable to all trading nations, provided that they do not discriminate against the negotiators. By this method the Secretary of State expects to do much more than encourage trade. He expects to recreate the only possible atmosphere in which world trade can thrive. In this expectation events have proved him abundantly right by showing that the reverse policy has bred little improvement in trade and a heap of distrust, suspicion, and recriminations.

It should be clear why such a result should flow from exclusive arrangements. Nation A signs an agreement with B swapping favors in which no other nation shall share. Specifically there might be one tariff schedule for the other parties and another for all the third parties. It is true that some increase in trade will be registered as between the two parties. But as likely as not it will be at the expense of the third parties; so the quantum of world trade is not improved. Moreover, an exclusive arrangement breeds reprisal, or a rival exclusive arrangement. All nations under such a system become "third parties" at some

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President Stands Against Changing The Constitution

In Message on State of the Union Declares Constitution Can Be Instrument of Progress, Not Device to Prevent Action

Appeals to Supreme Court for New Interpretations to Aid Democracy

Strengthens Stand of the United States on Side of Democracies as Against Dictatorships—Bears Out South American Declarations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—President Roosevelt today appealed to the Supreme Court "to do its part in making democracy successful," and as a counterpoise took a stand against amendment of the Constitution, in his annual message on the state of the Union, delivered in person at 2 p. m. before the Congress.

His address somewhat sensationally reversed the trend toward a constitutional amendment which several customary spokesmen for the President had forwarded in recent days. But there could be no mistaking the President's meaning when he said:

"During the past year there has been a growing belief that there is little fault to be found with the Constitution of the United States as it stands today. The vital need is not an alteration of our fundamental law, but an increasingly enlightened view with reference to it. Difficulties have grown out of its interpretation; but rightly considered it can be used as an instrument of progress, and not as a device for prevention of action."

Struggle of Democracies

In the other most significant section of his address, President Roosevelt referred to the world struggle between democracies and "oligarchies," declaring that by means of the Buenos Aires peace conference "it was high time for democracy to assert itself." In the oligarchies, he said, "militarism has leapt forward, while in those nations which have retained democracy, militarism has waned."

"Democracies," he said, "are best able to cope with the changing problems of modern civilization within themselves, and . . . best able to maintain peace among themselves."

These statements, as in President Roosevelt's speeches in South America, place the Administration strongly on the side of democracies in the modern world. They may be construed as directly and sharply critical of policies prevailing in nations that have discarded democracy and now adhere to the "leadership" theory of government. Such governments, he says, were set up "often with the improvident assent of the masses of the people themselves."

Skims Over Neutrality

These statements with direct bearing on the interplay of foreign nations stand alongside the Administration's support of "neutrality" policy, to which there is scant reference in the message. Present application of the neutrality policy, of course, is in an embargo intended to shut off munitions shipments to the Loyalist Government of Spain, which, in the eyes of many outside observers, is the more democratic government, while the insurgents—who are well supplied with arms from other sources—adhere to the oligarchic form condemned by the President.

President Roosevelt's discarding of the idea of constitutional amendment comes as a disappointment to many liberals who had been backing the project, and it surprises conservatives who were forced to applaud the proposal of various congressional leaders to put the whole issue up to a popular vote, through the amendment process.

Confirms Conservative View

However, some of these conservative observers had been declaring all along that the "New Deal way" of handling the constitutional problem was not by amendment but by judicial interpretation. President Roosevelt clearly confirms this interpretation of his position.

Buttressing his appeal for judicial reinterpretation, the President asks his hearers to reread the Preamble to the Constitution and Article I conferring legislative powers upon the Congress, as well as the debates in the constitutional convention 150 years ago.

"It was their definite intent and expectation," the President says, referring to the framers of the Constitution, "that a liberal interpretation in the years to come would give to the Congress the same relative powers over new national problems as they themselves gave to the Congress over the national problem of their day."

An Appeal for Harmony

"With a better understanding of our purposes," he says, "and a more intelligent recognition of our needs as a nation, it is not to be assumed that there will be prolonged failure to bring legislative and judicial action into closer harmony."

In other words, President Roosevelt invites the majority of the Supreme Court to study his own policies in the light of the election returns.

In case this study fails to effect a change of viewpoint in the Supreme Court majority, he warns that: "means must be found to adapt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs of the largest progressive democracy in the modern world."

Text of President's message and national politics: Page 4.

Pittman Urges Senate to Act On Arms Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Congress heard an impassioned plea for neutrality in the Spanish crisis in the first speech of the seventy-fifth term, as legislators speeded enactment of an embargo resolution, to block pending shipments already licensed by the State Department.

Setting aside customary procedure the Senate took the lead in preparing the legal ban without even referring it to a committee.

"I'm going to do something unusual," said Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada. "I shall ask unanimous consent for consideration of a resolution before it is referred to a committee."

Trans-shipment Barred

"Does the resolution specify Spain?" asked Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas.

"It mentions Spain specifically," replied Senator Pittman, who proceeded to describe the sweeping resolution, which is so broad in its terms that it bans even transshipment of arms from the United States to an intermediary power, like Mexico, and which will continue in effect "during the existence of civil strife now obtaining in Spain."

"I hope and believe as far as the United States are concerned we are not either mentally, physically or commercially taking either side in the Spanish crisis," Senator Pittman continued. "It is our duty not to think of either of the opposing parties but of our own peace and our own country." Mr. Pittman described the Spanish crisis as "a most extraordinary situation" with both sides augmented with other powerful European countries. "A great group of nations without declaration of war are threatening to blockade all Spanish ports, and other countries only those ports held by a party they oppose."

Quorum Interrupts Speech

The Pittman speech was interrupted by a quorum call which postponed debate on the resolution till later in the afternoon, after the President's speech.

Overnight developments brought an exciting race against time between the machinery of legislation and government on one side, and on the other the Spanish steamer Mar Cantabrico, which is loading airplane parts in New York harbor.

Spurring Congress to quick enactment of the Pittman-McReynolds joint resolution to meet the challenge to American neutrality was the forced issuance by the State Department of 19 new arms export

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Girl Seeks Title Of Chieftainess Of Scottish Clan

EDINBURGH, Jan. 6 (AP)—A 17-year-old girl, Louise MacLean, went to law yesterday to fight for legal recognition as chieftainess of a Highland clan, that of MacLean of Ardgrou.

She is pressing her claim against that of a cousin, Lieut. Commander H. H. MacLean. Hearing of the case, said to be without precedent in Scottish law, began yesterday and is expected to last three days.

Louise is the eldest daughter of the late Alexander MacLean, who passed on in 1930. The dispute has arisen since then, the girl contending that clan headship must pass to lineal heirs regardless of sex, while her cousin argues that the chieftainship passes to male heirs in preference to women.

Although Highland Scots are following the case with intense interest, Miss MacLean, if her case is upheld, will not be the first woman to head a Scottish house.

Mrs Flora MacLeod of MacLeod lives at Skye in a castle which was the ancient stronghold of her ancestors and from which she exercises leadership over her clan.

C. C. F. Faction in Canada Forms New Political Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canada's newest political party, the Social Constructives of British Columbia, has announced its principles and platform, after some months of preparatory work. The new group emerges out of a split in the socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and includes the moderate leaders who broke away from that movement when it adopted a strictly socialistic platform in this province.

The Social Constructives are headed by the Rev. Robert Connell, formerly C. C. F. leader in the Legislature, who denounced the socialist platform as fantastic. The new group is mildly socialistic, but its main objective is honest government, the abolition of political patronage and the removal of the public service from political influence.

To Rescue Government

Its platform calls for the rescue of government "from the political machines," and to this end it proposes to establish a non-partisan civil service commission to control appointments to the public service; a highway commission to frame a highway policy free of political domination; a public utilities commission which would devise plans by which the Government would ultimately assume ownership of public utilities if and where deemed advisable.

The most drastic plank calls for government ownership of the brewing and distilling industries. This is designed to improve the liquor situation which, under government control without ownership, has greatly encouraged the consumption of liquor. It is the only definitely socialistic plan in the platform.

Other Measures

The platform also calls for conservation of national resources; promotion of producers and consumers' co-operatives and credit unions; a new land settlement policy; legislative guarantees of the right of workers to organize; extension of social services; reform of the prison system to achieve reform of the criminal; administration of finance on a sound basis with a balancing of the entire budget and a cessation of debt increase.

The Social Constructives intend to contest all British Columbia constituencies in the election expected this year, concentrating chiefly on their demand for honest government.

hotel Collingwood

Small, quiet and select. One half block from 5th Avenue stores. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.

45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Mexican Union About-Faces On Trotzky's Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A reversal of policy with relation to the advent of Leon Trotzky has been announced by the Confederation of Mexican Workers. Refuting repeated reports that the members of the Confederation would attempt to obstruct Mr. Trotzky's landing at Vera Cruz, the executive committee has given instructions to all of its members that Mr. Trotzky is not to be molested either upon his arrival or during his stay in Mexico.

The announcement marks a complete about-face in the policy of the union for since the first news of Leon Trotzky's coming to Mexico the Confederation, led by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, its president, has opposed the advent of the Russian. Señor Toledano and his union are frankly in sympathy with the ideals of Soviet Russia and because of these convictions attempted to obstruct the entrance of the exile.

Called "Public Menace"

Charges of "counter-revolutionary" and "public menace" were hurled by members of the workers' groups at the exiled Russian. In heated statements he was branded as an ally of Reichsführer Hitler, and members of the Graphic Arts Union announced that "Mexico's offering sanctuary to Trotzky is equivalent to Russia's offering asylum to former President Plutarco Elias Calles for his counter-revolutionary activities."

Despite these and other equally vigorous attacks upon the Russian leader, President Lazaro Cardenas remained firm in his determination to grant asylum to Mr. Trotzky. Basing his stand upon the national policy of granting sanctuary to all political exiles of whatever convictions, he defied the workers' groups and held open the invitation until Mr. Trotzky officially accepted it.

Right of Asylum

In reply to the various accusations that the Russian exile's arrival would endanger the united front of Mexico's left wing organizations, Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay announced that "Mexico's policy is to grant asylum to all political exiles and Trotzky's coming will not endanger the internal or external relations of Mexico. Any fears to the contrary are completely unfounded."

President Cardenas' adherence to his original decision in the matter revealed him as defending constitutional principles in opposition to the agitation of left wing leaders and was followed by enthusiastic congratulations from liberal organizations in the United States and Great Britain.

A Man in the News

Acme

Hachiro Arita

This Shows Japan's Foreign Minister Looking at a Photograph of Adolf Hitler, With Whose Government Japan Has Recently Made an Anti-Communist Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Tact and realism, shrewd common sense, a correct appraisal of the balance of forces in Japanese political life, such qualities, rather than any outstandingly brilliant diplomatic "tour de force," account for the steady rise of Koki Hirota, first to the office of Foreign Minister, later to the Premiership. And the reputed possession of very similar qualities by Hachiro Arita caused Mr. Hirota to select him for the vacant post of Foreign Minister.

The friendship between Mr. Hirota and Mr. Arita is of long standing. Mr. Arita, who is a native of picturesque Sado Island, which, with its Buddhist temples, gold mines and bamboo groves, lies off the western coast of Japan, is a graduate of the law school of Tokyo Imperial University and had gradually mounted the rungs of the foreign service ladder until he occupied the post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1932.

He Withdrew From Service

Nationalist feeling was at fever pitch after the Manchurian occupation, the Shanghai fighting and the famous "May 15th Incident." Mr. Arita became involved in differences with some of the more extreme members of the Foreign Office staff and felt obliged to withdraw from the diplomatic service.

One of Mr. Hirota's first acts, after his appointment as Foreign Minister in the latter part of 1933 was to rescue Mr. Arita from threatened oblivion and send him as Minister to Belgium. This legation is regarded in Japan as a convenient general observation point for European affairs.

Last year the discrepancy between the conciliatory efforts of the Japanese Ambassador to China, Akira Ariyoshi, and the brusque methods which many Japanese Army leaders favored in dealing with China became rather too painfully obvious. A change in the ambassadorship was regarded as desirable. Mr. Arita got the post.

Got Chinese Viewpoint

During his stay in Nanking he had a number of long conversations with the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Chang Chun. While these have not as yet led to any visible positive results, they have doubtless given Mr. Arita some idea of the Chinese viewpoint on the many doubtful and disputed questions between the two countries which will doubtless press for solution as soon as Japan's new leading statesmen and soldiers have settled down to their work after the wholesale shake-up, which was the sequel to Feb. 26.

Foreign journalists in Tokyo were given the opportunity to meet and talk with Mr. Arita at a tea soon after his induction into office. His replies to questions were what might have been expected from a man of his personality. Careful, measured, hewing closely to the line of his prepared written statement and of the former declarations of Mr. Hirota.

German Entente

Perhaps his most interesting remark was to the effect that a "certain section of Japanese public opinion" favored an entente with Germany, partly as a reply to the Franco-Soviet pact, although he was careful to repeat the denial that any Japanese-German alliance had been concluded.

This was before the recent démarche of Germany and Japan when the conclusion of an Anti-Communist pact was announced. Mr. Arita was subjected to considerable criticism both in his own country and abroad for this move. It delayed the signing of the extension of the fisheries accord with Moscow. That accord was finally signed, however, partly as a gesture for peace by the Kremlin.

His attitude toward the Soviets was summarized, in his own words, as follows:

"Although there are a number of questions pending between Japan and the Soviet Union, I am confident that these can be solved amicably through diplomatic negotiations. . . . The fact that the Soviet Government has large forces stationed in the Far East is a matter of great concern among the Japanese and an immediate reduction of these forces would redound to better relations between the two nations."

912,000 Collect Census Facts On Soviet Peoples

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 6—Almost 1,000,000 men and women census-takers started out early this morning to complete the most comprehensive census in Russia's history. By midnight it is hoped that every resident in the Soviet Union will be listed, each on a separate card, with replies to 14 questions.

The census really began on New Year's Day, when 912,000 census-takers began a house-to- house visit which ended yesterday. Today the information is being checked, and will be rechecked by special inspectors on the following five days.

Today the country's floating population is also being tabulated—the Red Army, the state police, and passengers on trains and ships.

Precautions Taken

Elaborate preparations have been made to make sure that every inhabitant is reached. Some census-takers have traveled long distances on skis, camels, and horses, as well as trains, steamers and airplanes, to reach remote districts in the frozen North and in the road-less mountains of the South and East.

The 14 questions asked of each person cover sex, age, nationality, language, religion, marriage, citizenship, literacy, amount of education, present occupation and place of work. A novel approach is made to the questions of nationality, language and religion, which are not being tabulated arbitrarily but according to individual desires.

A Jew, for example, may himself decide whether he will be listed as a Jew or as a Russian or any other of the 167 races of the Soviet Union. A Buriat Mongol living in Moscow may decide whether he shall be listed as a Buriat or a Russian. Those speaking several languages may likewise decide which language shall be set down as their own.

The instructions to census-takers on this point read: "Write down the nationality which the person himself gives. Write down the language which the one asked considers his own language." Apparently the authorities are more interested in individual views toward these questions than in factual information.

Must Be Over 16

The question about religion will be asked only of those more than 16 years old. The magazine Bolshevik, commenting on this point, declared that persons under 16 years of age are not competent to decide their attitude to religion. It added: "The census will not give the religion to which children are officially assigned by their parents, as in other countries, but according to the personal convictions of each adult person."

The one general census taken in Tsarist Russia in 1897, according to Soviet statements, was unsatisfactory because the people concealed information from the distrusted Tsarist officials who took it. The Soviets have taken two previous general censuses, in 1920 and 1926, with additional urban censuses in 1923 and 1931. But none of them approximated the present census in thoroughness.

First Socialist Census

This census is officially described as "the first census under socialism."

In 1926, it is pointed out, private ownership still played an important part in Soviet economy. Individuals controlled about 40 per cent of retail trade, and foreign concessionaires operated large industrial enterprises. Collectivization of agriculture had just begun.

Today, however, 95 per cent of the land is cultivated by state and collective farms; and the state owns directly or controls through so-called co-operatives all industry and trade. In this sense, the country is almost entirely socialist.

The most striking change which the new census will record will be the transformation of Soviet Russia from an agrarian into an industrial country, and the corresponding movement of population from rural into urban communities and from settled into unsettled regions.

Industrial Increase

The value of large-scale industry rose between 1926 and 1936 from 10,000,000,000 to nearly 59,000,000,000 rubles (in 1926-7 prices); production of pig iron rose from 2,400,000 to 12,500,000 tons and of steel from 3,100,000 to 12,600,000 tons.

In 1926 only 17.3 per cent of the population lived in cities; today the urban population is estimated at 40 per cent.

The new census will confirm or disprove the official estimate that 45 per cent of Soviet Russia's population was born since the 1917 revolution. If this estimate is confirmed, Soviet Russia's population is much younger than that of other countries, where those born since 1917 are said to total only 25 to 30 per cent. If true, this reflects not only a remarkable increase in young people, but also the ravages upon older people during difficult years.

Pittman Pleads in Senate For Arms Shipment Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

licenses on $4,507,000 of war materials to Spain.

Existing neutrality legislation does not provide for the contingency of a "civil war," and against its informally expressed opposition, the State Department is forced to grant licenses to American exporters who insist on them. Taking on for a while the nature of melodrama, Congress hurriedly set about remedying this loophole before arms shipments already licensed get out of the harbor and beyond the three-mile limit, where American jurisdiction ceases.

R. Walton Moore, Acting Secretary of State, informed Mr. Roosevelt yesterday that his department had been reluctantly compelled to issue the 19 additional export licenses to Richard L. Dineley, San Francisco munitions broker, covering more than 40,000,000 rounds of ammunition, airplanes, machine guns and other American-built material to the Madrid Government, through the Loyalist-held port of Valencia, and to the order of Felix Gordon Ordas, Spanish Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Ordas is on his way to Washington by airplane from Mexico City. Mr. Roosevelt straightway summoned Senator Pittman and Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to consider the joint resolution designed to halt Spanish arms export, if necessary, at America's very doorstep.

Air of Tension

Mr. Moore seemed to sense the eagerness of the chase yesterday in his hurried conferences, and as the two houses of Congress met the atmosphere was also that of an emergency, although manifold difficulties in the way of quick action were evident from the first. A suspension of the rules was required, a concurrent resolution giving the President authority to place an embargo on all shipments of arms, munitions and implements of war to loyalists and rebels alike, had to be drawn up, and the first non-partisan test made of the New Deal's ability to mobilize congressional action in a hurry.

The House convened at noon, half an hour ahead of the Senate, with both Mr. McReynolds and Senator Pittman prepared in advance for their parts in the drama. While the first of the boxed airplanes had been placed aboard the Mar Cantabrico, and while the Vimalert plant of Robert Cuse in Jersey City, N. J., was busily engaged in crating further parts of the $2,777,000 aircraft shipment to permit immediate sailing, Congress was playing its part to intercept the shipment.

Licenses Revocable

The State Department licenses, it was pointed out, are "revocable without notice" in all cases, but legal basis for the action is required which only Congress may supply. The Pittman-McReynolds joint resolution will not amend existing law and will apply only to the Spanish civil war.

While Congress acted and the President prepared to sign the document, State Department officials stood ready, on their side, telephones handy, to flash the news to New York to stop the Mar Cantabrico.

A summary of the resolution, as Mr. McReynolds first offered it, follows:

Whereas, armed conflict of great magnitude has been carried on in Spain, with all the weapons of war and of unusual brutality; and

Whereas, the Government of Spain and the so-called insurgent forces each having possession of . . . parts of Spain and each attempting to prevent the opposition forces . . . from importing arms, ammunition, and implements of war; and

Whereas, it is publicly asserted that some governments of Europe have recognized a so-called insurgent government and some governments are permitting their nationals to lend financial, commercial and military aid to the so-called insurgent forces, while other governments are permitting their nationals to extend financial, commercial and military aid to the government of Spain; and

Whereas, some of the principal governments of Europe have . . . attempted to . . . prevent the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to either of the opposing forces in Spain and have sought to isolate Spain from foreign interference or intervention; and . . .

Whereas, the exportation from the United States of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to either of the opposing forces in Spain is dangerous to the security and peace of the United States and contrary to the policy of our Government . . .

Therefore, be it resolved, . . . that during the existence of the state of civil strife . . . it shall . . . be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to Spain or to any other foreign country for transshipment to Spain or for use of either of the opposing forces in Spain . . .

Licenses heretofore issued . . . shall, as to all future exportations thereunder, ipso facto be deemed to be cancelled.

Toronto Geologist Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Dr. George B. Langford, geologist of the McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., has been appointed professor of geology in the University of Toronto, it was recently announced. Dr. Langford has been with the McIntyre Mines since 1931.

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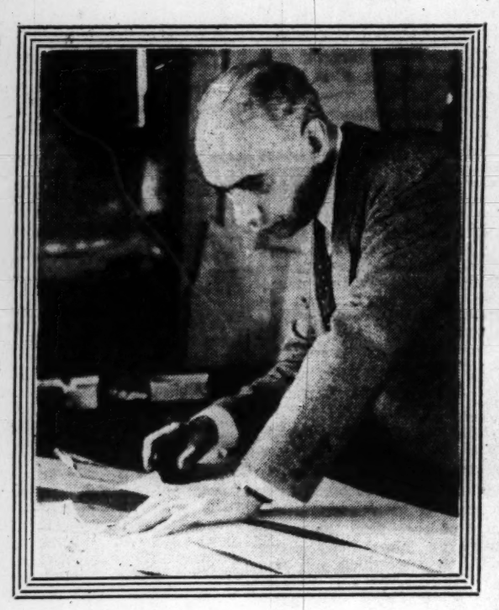

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Flatirons to Baby Carriages, Streamlining Marks Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Streamlined trains have left their style imprint on the new home furnishings. Rounded noses and sweeping lines are cropping out in chairs, sofas, "zephyr" desks, washing machines, refrigerators.

Even the flatiron has adopted a new pointed and floating appearance, while a new perambulator for infants has completely departed from the old open-top style. Venetian blinds have taken to aluminum, while beds and dressing tables are surfaced with mirrors which give them the shiny, glossy finish associated with modern metals and the steel age.

These new shapes and trends in styles are partly responsible for the increased business in the furniture field, it is learned at the opening of the two-weeks January market here where, it is estimated, more than 90 per cent of the home furnishings buyers of the country are gathered. In the Furniture Mart where some 700 exhibitors have put their last-word samples on display the attendance is expected to top all records and reach the 10,000 mark.

Business Increase Forecast

In spite of the rise in furniture prices ranging all the way from 5 to 10 per cent, the forecast for 1937 is a $5,000,000 business in the furniture field, it is learned here. This is a 14 per cent increase in furniture store sales. A survey made by the National Retail Furniture Association showed that in 11 months of 1936 sales were 19 per cent ahead of the same period of 1935. This added increase of 14 per cent during the coming year will put the furniture business ahead of many industries, it is pointed out. The average gain for all industries in the past year was 11 per cent, it was estimated.

Another reason for the increase in the sales in furniture, it was pointed out, is the boom in building. Many new homes have to be fitted out. Besides, old homes have found their old furnishings so badly worn and deteriorated that many replacements have to be made. Furthermore, even if the chair isn't entirely worn to threads, if its lines have not kept up with the modern styles and its upholsterings are a little out of date, the homemakers are tempted to purchase one of the latest models presented by the manufacturers. Hence the new streamlining has helped to stimulate the sales, it is believed.

Higher Prices

So far as price is concerned, Dr. A. P. Haake, managing director of the National Association of Furniture manufacturers, has given reasons for the additional price which the buyer will have to pay. Dr. Haake estimates that a probable minimum of 10 per cent will be added to the November and December prices in many cases.

"Lumber has gone up appreciably," said Dr. Haake, "as much as 50 per cent and more, and green stocks have almost disappeared. Lumber will continue upward, and may even reach the levels of 1920 before the present movement has spent its force, which will not be for at least another year. Veneers and plywoods have already gone up 25 per cent and more during the past few weeks, and mirrors present a very serious situation. Wages have gone up materially and will go higher, as they should."

Furthermore, Dr. Haake pointed out that the 4 per cent of wages added on pay rolls during the coming year in behalf of the Federal Social Security legislation would tend further to increase the price paid by the consumer.

New "Leaders" Sought

But in spite of the higher prices the buyers tread up and down the long corridors of the Mart looking for new "leaders" to take back to the stores in their home towns. They find new types of kitchen furniture, many modern contemporary pieces for living rooms, early American maple and an abundance of 18th century styles, besides all of the other home furnishings including carpets, household appliances, stoves.

The new "kitchen compact," which looks like a kitchen cabinet but separates itself into three pieces of furniture which later can be slid back into the one compact, has attracted much attention. It is the answer, the designer says, to the busy housewife who wants convenience and time-saving equipment in her kitchen. The lower part of the cabinet slips out as a little complete unit used for a serving cabinet. The part of the cabinet which usually serves as a work surface for mixing pies and cakes is really the top of a table which also disengages itself from the wall piece and can be moved to any part of the room either for a breakfast table or for a work table.

Mirrors which are being used so extensively on the new furniture are not always just plain mirror. Now some manufacturers have adopted blue mirror for the surface of little end tables, coffee tables, and occasional tables. Some furniture, especially for powder rooms or elegant boudoirs, is completely surfaced with mirror. The tiny spindling legs of the vanity table are done with mirror. The rounded edges of tables are adeptly surfaced with mirrors by cutting the glass into long strips which lend themselves to rounded corners. Heads and foots of beds, fireplace frames and other home-furnishing pieces are adopting mirror.

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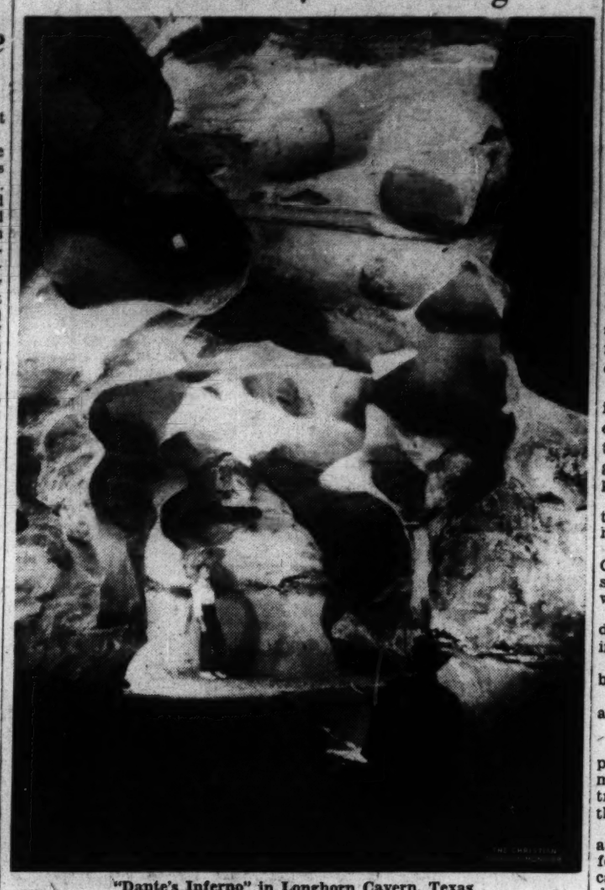


"Dante's Inferno" in Longhorn Cavern, Texas

Largest Cavern In Texas Draws Wide Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURNET, Texas—Described as an underground fantasy millions of years in the making, whose natural splendors, however, have been accessible to the public only in recent years, Longhorn Cavern has attracted thousands of visitors during the Texas Centennial year.

Part of a development program carried out by the National Park Service in co-operation with the Texas State Parks Board, a six-mile scenic road links Longhorn Cavern State park entrance and the cavern mouth.

Entrance to the 550-acre park, amid the granite and cedar-clad hills of central Texas, is on the American Legion Memorial highway only five miles south of here. There CCC labor has supplemented with man-made improvements the picturesque—and sometimes grotesque—wonders of nature.

Largest in Texas

As the largest natural cave in Texas, Longhorn Cavern has been said by Dr. Frank E. Nicholson, speleologist, to be also the third largest in the country. Numerous additional rooms and corridors have been explored since Dr. Nicholson, reporting on a 1933 survey, told of "eight miles of the most amazing underground territory my eyes have ever beheld."

In the belief that Longhorn Cavern was a habitat of prehistoric man, National Park Service officials have closely scrutinized finds made during removal of tons of debris to clear the cave's many passages. These finds have included arrow points, bits of metal and huge animal bones slit as if for removal of marrow. Old residents relate stories that nitrate-bearing soil was dug from the cavern and used for making gunpowder during the Civil War, and to those stories credence was lent by discovery of an old cap and ball pistol such as used in the sixties.

May Extend Much Farther

Longhorn Cavern with its three known levels may be far more extensive than yet discovered, explorers have surmised. Of it Mr. Merrill E. DeLonge, national landscape architect, has said:

"Geologically speaking, some 15,000,000 years ago during what is classed as the Pleiocene age this entire area was covered by the Balcones Sea, an extension of the Gulf of Mexico as we know it today. It was during this remote age that a violent upheaval occurred, known as the Balcones fault, which, in turn, resulted in the Llano uplift and through this geologic action a mammoth limestone strata was raised above the surrounding terrain by a lower and adjacent metamorphic granite. Longhorn Cavern has been formed in this strata of limestone and had its birth when erosional agencies began their long and unceasing task.

How It Was Formed

"Longhorn Cavern as it is seen today is largely the result of rainwater entering the surface through crevices and then seeping downward by gravity to lower levels. However, it was during this descent that a chemical reaction followed in which nitric acid picked up by rain-water broke down the existing limestone to carry away in solution what is known as calcium carbonate.

"Stalactites and flowstone formations which can be seen in the cavern today are the result of deposition caused by progress of the descending rain-water being retarded sufficiently to cause this highly concentrated calcium carbonate to deposit out in many odd and sometimes fantastic effects."

British Subsidies To Shipping Held Vital to Recovery

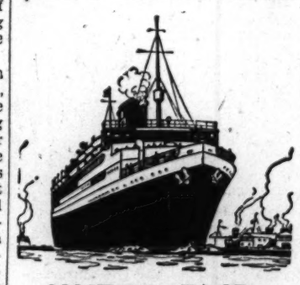
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Pressure upon Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government to subsidize British shipping is seen in the presidential address of Mr. Alexander Shaw, at this year's annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, leading United Kingdom organization concerned in sea transport in the eastern hemisphere.

Speaking of the present situation in British shipping, Mr. Shaw said: "The figures so far available for the current financial year are up to the present not so good as those last year. . . . The San Francisco Royal Mail Line has already been forced, after half a century of service, to succumb to the effects of high American subsidies."

Mr. Shaw also referred to the success of Japanese subsidies in developing the shipping of Japan.

"The British merchant navy," he went on to say, "is not a mere sideline of British industry which can be left to its fate with no other result than a measure of financial loss."



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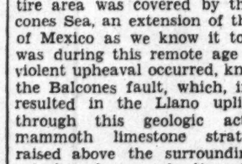

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Cummings Asks Legislation To Aid Enforcement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings recommended to Congress today legislation intended to make federal law enforcement easier.

At the same time, he said, in his annual report for the year ended last June 30, that there had been a "gratifying decrease" in kidnapings and that "some of the country's most notorious criminals" had been caught.

To meet "one of the most pressing problems" in criminal law enforcement, he urged extension of the federal registration of machine guns and other heavy arms to pistols and revolvers.

This, he said, would "place a potent weapon against crime in the hands of law-enforcement officers."

Other proposals by the Attorney General aimed chiefly, he said, at speeding up judicial procedure, were:

Permit a defendant to waive indictment and be prosecuted "by information."

Require notice of an alibi defense before trial.

Permit comment on the failure of a defendant to testify.

Habeas Corpus Appeals

Abolish appeals in habeas corpus proceedings which arise from removal of a defendant from the district in which he was arrested to that in which he was indicted.

Permit depositions—questions and answers taken down outside of court for use in evidence—in criminal cases, "subject to safeguarding the defendant's rights to be confronted with the witnesses against him."

Declare one spouse a competent witness against the other in criminal cases.

The report contained a recommendation by John Dickinson, assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, that an economic staff be created to dig up possible anti-trust violations.

Despite the reported general decrease in the crime rate, Sanford Bates, director of the bureau of prisons, reported an increase of 1000 prisoners during the year.

The report of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the federal bureau of investigation, spoke of "notorious" criminals who had been captured and mentioned as outstanding achievements of 1936 inauguration of the national police academy and establishment of the national stolen property file.

Films and Industry Top Salary Lists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—A peek into the pay envelopes of some of the nation's big men and women, afforded by a Treasury Department report to Congress, showed that top salaries went to movie stars and captains of industry.

The voluminous document, made public by the House Ways and Means Committee, answered at least some of the questions concerning what "the other fellow" made in 1935. Salaries of more than $15,000 were listed.

William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, maintained his position as the country's leading wage earner with pay checks of $500,000.

Mae West, the throaty-voiced siren of the screen, ran him a close second with earnings of $480,833. She topped all film stars, including Janet Gaynor, whose 1935 income totaled $169,750.

Chaplin Listed at $260,000

Charlie Chaplin's salary was listed at $260,000. Will Rogers earned $258,000. Fred Astaire received $127,875; Ginger Rogers, frequently costarred with him, $74,483; Katharine Hepburn, $121,572; Bing Crosby, $318,907; Marlene Deitrich, $368,000, and Joe E. Brown, $173,438.

The lugubrious film humor of Stan Laurel netted him $156,266, while the income of his co-star, Oliver Hardy, was only $85,316.

Nickels and dimes poured into the cash registers of the F. W. Woolworth Company gave its president, B. D. Miller, an annual compensation of $309,880. Soups put $118,750 into the pay envelope of Arthur C. Dorrance, president of the Campbell Soup Company.

General Motors Salaries

General Motors Corporation paid its president, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., $374,505, and William S. Knudsen, director and executive vice-president, $325,869. Ten other officials drew more than $200,000.

Edsel Ford got $100,376 as president of the Ford Motor Company. Walter P. Chrysler, Chrysler Corporation chairman, received $185,543.

One of the highest-paid women executives listed was Blanche Green, president of the Spencer Corset Company, Inc., of New Haven, Conn., who receivd $57,629.

Heavy Industry Pay

Compensation of some of the captains of heavy industry included $166,786 to Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation.

Lammot du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, received $100,199. Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, was paid $296,028.

Seymour Weiss, one-time treasurer of the late Huey Long's political organization, drew $92,396 as vice-president of the Win or Lose Corporation, a Louisiana oil concern. Former Gov. James A. Noe of Louisiana received a similar sum as president.

Merchants were relatively high in the salary brackets. Edward A. Filene of Boston drew $80,000; J. L. Hudson Company of Detroit paid Oscar Weber, general manager, $179,183, and Morton J. May, president of the May Department Stores Company, St. Louis, got $100,000.

Hollywood Pay Checks

Among those in the movie industry who drew in excess of $100,000 were Samuel Goldwyn, president, Goldwyn, Inc., Los Angeles, $127,000; Harold C. Lloyd, comedian, listed as president of Harold Lloyd Corp., Hollywood, $125,000; Warner Baxter, 20th Century-Fox leading man, $208,000; John Boles, $117,416; Ronald Colman, $108,916.

Claudette Colbert had an income of $100,000, and Shirley Temple earned $69,999. Anna Sten received $96,833 and Ann Harding $60,000.

The tunes of Irving Berlin, listed as an RKO librettist, put $150,000 into his pockets.

Some other principal screen salaries:

Gary Cooper, $50,000; Myron Selznick, president, Joyce-Myron Selznick, Ltd., $52,000; George O'Brien, $68,191; Richard Dix, $60,000; Miriam Hopkins, $86,250; Rouben Mamoulian, director, $86,666; William Powell, $66,666; Barbara Stanwyck, $80,833; Edward Arnold, $51,854; Wallace Beery, $75,000; Frederick March, $85,000; Victor McLaglen, $50,000; Slim Summerville, $70,833; Sylvia Sidney, $63,425.

Meat Packing Returns

The meat packing industry put $64,200 into the pockets of R. H. Cabell, Chicago, president of Armour and Company and $75,040 into the purse of E. A. Cudahy Jr., president of the Cudahy Packing Company.

Col. Frank Knox, president of the Chicago Daily News, Inc., and the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, earned $75,000. L. J. Rosenwald, chairman of the board of Sears-Roebuck Co., had an income of $69,519.

G. A. Wood, president of Gar Wood Industries, Inc., earned $50,000. H. S. Firestone, chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, earned $82,713.

Brisbane Paid $200,500

The list revealed the late Arthur Brisbane, writer, and editor of the Hearst newspapers, earned $200,500 during the year. Sidney Smith, the late cartoonist and creator of "Andy Gump," had an income of $119,130.

W. S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., earned $209,850; Bruce Barton, advertising executive, $50,000; William S. Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting Company, $169,097; Edward J. Bowes, executive director of Edmar Enterprises, Inc., $133,642; O. D. Young, chairman and Gerard Swope, president, General Electric Company $96,000 each; C. K. Davis, president of the Remington Arms Co., Inc., $84,000.

Berlin's New Lord Mayor

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP)—Julius Lippert, National Socialist Commissioner for Berlin, was appointed Lord Mayor and City President of Berlin today, succeeding Heinrich Sahm, now German Minister to Norway.

Herr Lippert was the cause of much comment in the United States when he told the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, in a speech Feb. 26, 1935, that no Jew in Germany ever had been harmed in business.

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Opinion Giving Government Constitutional Control Of Hours and Wages Increases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—With the recruit of another conservative congressman to the side of the proposed wage - and - hour constitutional amendment, the study of the formulation of public opinion on the subject provides a Washington background story of absorbing interest.

If the new amendment is enacted it may mark a new day in constitutional history, with a change comparable to the far-reaching social and economic consequences of the amendment. The story really began years ago, with the coming of the machine age, the formation of vast corporations spreading over state lines, the advent of new social conditions and relationships not possible for visualization even by the brilliant pioneers who created the magnificent document 150 years ago. The economic collapse of 1929 precipitated a new consideration of many of the old economic preconceptions and the New Deal's difficulty with the court's interpretation brought the matter to a head.

Out Into the Open

There are indications now that the whole question rapidly is approaching a showdown, in which the public for the first time will have its chance to register approval or disapproval.

George H. Dern, late Secretary of War, in a speech before the governors' conference in Sacramento, July 24, 1933, set the keynote for the Administration. Instead of expecting the Supreme Court "to follow the election returns," he said, and instead of criticizing it for doing its duty, the country should realize that "economic and social problems are more—shall I say appallingly—national rather than 1776-local in scope" and that a new definition of national-state relationships is required.

Mr. Roosevelt went through the 1936 presidential campaign with hardly a word on the Constitution, and no comment whatever on a proposed amendment. The Democratic platform pledges the party to seek New Deal reforms "within the Constitution" but, failing that, to seek other recourse.

General Approval of Policies

Mr. Roosevelt's overwhelming election victory was won with the amendment idea sub rosa, as it were, but the vast size of the majority left do doubt the mass of population approved general administration policies.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and another conservative, is the latest to come to the support of a proposed amendment. Previous to him in the past week on the Democratic side has been Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, a conservative, and Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alamaba.

While both these men are strong party supporters, they are poles apart from left-wing New Dealers, and carry weight and balance on all sides. Such a conservative as Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, a bitter anti-New Dealer, has announced support for an amendment.

Better do things constitutianally, he and others argue, and at least give the states a chance to vote on the matter, than to drift into nullification, which too often has been the American means of meeting legally difficult situations.

No Mistake About President

Mr. Roosevelt's own attitude was unmistakably evidenced in his famous "horse-and-buggy" press conference after the NRA defeat by the Supreme Court, a conference incidentally which lasted an hour and a half. Interpretations of this conference have painted Mr. Roosevelt as "attacking" the court, and indicated "angry irritation;" as the Monitor account at the time stated, however, Mr. Roosevelt was deeply interested but perfectly calm, and chiefly intent on describing a constitutional situation as he saw it rather than in leading an attack on the high tribunal.

Now, many months later, after more Suppreme Court reversals, and after a great election victory, all signs indicate that the New Deal is approaching the matter again. This time there will be no "horse-and-buggy" statements. A new and far more subtle technique is being employed. An abrupt, direct statement from Mr. Roosevelt in behalf of a constitutional amendment is out of the question.

Has Learned His Lesson

Mr. Roosevelt has learned his lesson. That would be like a charge of troops without an advance barrage. The stage reached now, as it is interpreted here, is that of the preliminary barrage.

Mr. Roosevelt at a lengthy press conference last week marched right up to the possibility of an amendment, and stopped short there. He related the whole situation once again, and declared in effect "something must be done." But he declined to say what. Newspapers displayed the matter on front pages; there were a few editorial comments. Conservative papers like the New York Times and Herald-Tribune acknowledged the need of a solution but hoped it would be found in the Constitution as written.

Four days later, Senator Robinson abruptly came out for an amendment, in a press conference called by himself, and answering a reporter's question. A day later Speaker Bankhead, second New Dealer in command on the hill, took the same stand. Now Senator Ashurst, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, chimes in.

The question of whether the issue shall be met obliquely or directly, is the real point at issue. William Lloyd Garrison, dean of the law school of Wisconsin University, at Chicago recently, like Mr. Dern, three years earlier, declared for the open, direct approach. It is beneath "our dignity as a self-governing people," he said, to seek recent legislative objectives "by roundabout methods, tongue in cheek, insincere preambles, and patched-up, second-best makeshifts which we hope will somehow get by the courts."

Proprietor Pleads Cause of Billboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Letters commending the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission for urging passage of a state law to restrict outdoor advertising in rural areas have been received by Wilbur C. Hall, chairman.

One communication, however, took a dissenting view and asked the commission to reconsider its action. It was from a hotel proprietor in Staunton, Va., who is located off the highway. He wrote: "This form of advertising is our only practical means of making known our existence to the motoring public. To make its use more difficult would handicap hotels such as mine, when road camps, with far less investment, on traveled routes, would be very little affected."

President on the State of the Union

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

For the first time in our national history a President delivers his annual message to a new Congress within a fortnight of the expiration of his term of office. While there is no change in the Presidency this year, change will occur in future years.

It is my belief that under this constitutional practice, the President should in every fourth year, in so far as seems reasonable, review the existing state of our national affairs and outline broad future problems, leaving specific recommendations for future legislation to be made by the President about to be inaugurated.

At this time, however, circumstances of the moment compel me to ask your immediate consideration of:

For Immediate Consideration

First: Measures extending the life of certain authorizations and powers which, under present statutes, expire within a few weeks.

Second: An addition to the existing Neutrality Act to cover specific points raised by the unfortunate civil strife in Sapin; and

Third: A deficiency appropriation bill for which I shall submit estimates this week.

In March, 1933, the problems which faced our nation and which only our National Government had the resources to meet, were more serious even than appeared on the surface.

It was not only that the visible mechanism of economic life had broken down. More disturbing was the fact that long neglect of the needs of the underprivileged had brought too many of our people to the verge of doubt as to the successful adaptation of our historic traditions to the complex modern world. In that lay a challenge to our democratic form of government itself.

The Proof of Democracy

Ours was the task to prove that democracy could be made to function in the world of today as effectively as in the simpler world of 100 years ago. Ours was the task to do more than to argue a theory.

The times required the confident answer of performance to those whose instinctive faith in humanity made them want to believe that in the long run democracy would prove superior to more extreme forms of government as a process of getting action when action was wisdom, without the spiritual sacrifices which those other forms of government exact.

That challenge we met. To meet it required unprecedented activities under federal leadership—to end abuses—to restore a large measure of material prosperity—to give new faith to millions of our citizens who had been traditionally taught to expect that democracy would provide continuously wider opportunity and continuously greater security in a world where science was continuously making material riches more available to man.

Solved by Co-operation

In the many methods of attack with which we met these problems, you and I, by mutual understanding and by determination to co-operate, helped to make democracy succeed by refusing to permit unnecessary disagreement to arise between two of our branches of government. That spirit of co-operation was able to solve difficulties of extraordinary magnitude and ramification with few important errors, and at a cost cheap when measured by the immediate necessities and the eventual results.

I look forward to a continuance of that co-operation in the next four years. I look forward also to a continuance of the basis of that co-operation—mutual respect for each other's proper sphere of functioning in a democracy which is working well, and a common-sense realization of the need for play in the joints of the machine.

On that basis, it is within the right of the Congress to determine which of the many new activities shall be continued or abandoned, increased or curtailed.

To Suggest Reforms

On that same basis, the President alone has the responsibility for their administration. I find that this task of executive management has reached the point where our administrative machinery needs comprehensive overhauling. I shall, therefore, shortly address the Congress more fully in regard to modernizing and improving the executive branch of the Government.

That co-operation of the past four years between the Congress and the President has aimed at the fulfillment of a twofold policy—first, economic recovery through many kinds of assistance to agriculture, industry and banking; and, second, deliberate improvement in the personal security and opportunity of the great mass of our people.

The recovery we sought was not to be merely temporary. It was to be a recovery protected from the causes of previous disasters. With that aim in view—to prevent a future similar crisis—you and I joined in a series of enactments—safe banking and sound currency, the guarantee of bank deposits, protection for the investor in securities, the removal of the threat of agricultural surpluses, insistence on collective bargaining, the outlawing of sweatshops, child labor and unfair trade practices, and the beginnings of security for the aged and the worker.

Not Enough That Wheels Turn

Nor was the recovery we sought merely a purposeless whirring of machinery. It is important, of course, that every man and woman in the country be able to find work, that every factory run, that business as a whole earn profits. But government in a democratic nation does not exist solely, or even primarily, for that purpose. It is not enough that the wheels turn. They must carry us in the direction of a greater satisfaction in life for the average man. The deeper purpose of democratic government is to assist as many of its citizens as possible—especially those who need it most—to improve their conditions of life, to retain all personal liberty which does not affect their neighbors, and to pursue the happiness which comes with security and opportunity for recreation and culture.

Even with our present recovery we are far from the goal of that deeper purpose. There are far-reaching problems still with us for which democracy must find solutions if it is to consider itself successful.

Housing and Farm Tenantry

For example, many millions of Americans still live in habitations which not only fail to provide the physical benefits of modern civilization but breed disease and impair the health of future generations. The menace exists not only in the slum areas of the very large cities, but in many smaller cities as well. It exists on tens of thousands of farms, in varying degrees, in every part of the country.

Another example is the prevalence of an un-American type of tenant farming. I do not suggest that every farm family has the capacity to earn a satisfactory living on its own farm. But many thousands of tenant farmers—indeed, most of them—with some financial assistance and with some advice and training, can be made self-supporting on land which can eventually belong to them.

The nation would be wise to offer them that chance instead of permitting them to go along as they do now, year after year, with neither future security as tenants nor hope of ownership of their homes nor expectation of bettering the lot of their children.

Social Security

Another national problem is the intelligent development of our social security system, the broadening of the services it renders, and practical improvement in its operation. In many nations where such laws are in effect, success in meeting the expectations of the community has come through frequent amendment of the original statute.

And, of course, the most far-reaching and the most inclusive problem of all is that of unemployment and the lack of economic balance of which unemployment is at once the result and the symptom. The immediate question of adequate relief for the needy unemployed who are capable of performing useful work, I shall discuss with the Congress during the coming months. The broader task of preventing unemployment is a matter of long-range evolutionary policy. To that we must continue to give our best thought and effort. We cannot assume that immediate industrial and commercial activity which mitigates present pressures justifies the national government at this time in placing the unemployment problem in a filing cabinet of finished business.

Waste in Speculation

Fluctuations in employment are tied to all other wasteful fluctuations in our mechanism of production and distribution. One of these wastes is speculation. In securities or commodities, the larger the volume of speculation, the wider become the upward and downward swings and the more certain the result that in the long run there will be more losses than gains in the underlying wealth of the community.

And, as is now well known to all of us, the same net loss to society comes from reckless overproduction and monopolistic underproduction of natural and manufactured commodities.

Overproduction, underproduction and speculation are three evil sisters who distill the troubles of unsound inflation and disastrous deflation. It is to the interest of the nation to have government help private enterprise to gain sound general price levels and to protect those levels from wide perilous fluctuations. We know now that, if early in 1931 government had taken the steps which were taken two and three years later, the depression would never have reached the depths of the beginning of 1933.

Still Believes in NRA

Sober second thought confirms most of us in the belief that the broad objectives of the National Recovery Act were sound. We know now that its difficulties arose from the fact that it tried to do too much. For example, it was unwise to expect the same agency to regulate the length of working hours, minimum wages, child labor and collective bargaining on the one hand and the complicated questions of unfair trade practices and business controls on the other.

The statute of NRA has been outlawed. The problems have not. They are still with us.

That decent conditions and adequate pay for labor, and just return for agriculture, can be secured through parallel and simultaneous action by 48 states is a proven impossibility.

Sees State Inadequacy

It is equally impossible to obtain curbs on monopoly, unfair trade practices and speculation by state action alone. There are those who, sincerely or insincerely, still cling to state action as a theoretical hope. But experience with actualities makes it clear that federal laws supplementing state laws are needed to help solve the problems which result from modern invention applied in an industrialized nation which conducts its business with scant regard to state lines.

During the past year there has been a growing belief that there is little fault to be found with the Constitution of the United States as it stands today. The vital need is not an alteration of our fundamental law, but an increasingly enlightened view with reference to it.

Difficulties have grown out of its interpretation; but rightly considered, it can be used as an instrument of progress and not as a device for prevention of action.

Urges Reading Preamble

It is worth our while to read and reread the Preamble of the Constitution, and Article I thereof which confers the legislative powers upon the Congress of the United States. It is also worth our while to read again the debates in the constitutional convention of 150 years ago. From such reading, I obtain the very definite thought that the members of that convention were fully aware that civilization would raise problems for the proposed new Federal Government, which they themselves could not even surmise; and that it was their definite intent and expectation that a liberal interpretation in the years to come would give to the Congress the same relative powers over new national problems as they themselves gave to the Congress over the national problems of their day.

In presenting to the convention the first basic draft of the Constitution, Edmund Randolph explained that it was the purpose "to insert essential principles only, lest the operation of government should be clogged by rendering those provisions permanent and unalterable which ought to be accommodated to times and events."

Means Must Be Found

With a better understanding of our purposes, and a more intelligent recognition of our needs as a nation, it is not to be assumed that there will be prolonged failure to bring legislative and judicial action into closer harmony. Means must be found to adopt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs of the largest progressive democracy in the modern world.

That thought leads to a consideration of world problems. To go no further back than the beginning of this century, men and women everywhere were seeking conditions of life very different from those which were customary before modern invention and modern industry and modern communications had come into being. The World War, for all of its tragedy, encouraged these demands, and stimulated action to fulfill these new desires.

Praise for Americas

Many national governments seemed unable adequately to respond; and, often with the improvident assent of the masses of the people themselves, new forms of government were set up with oligarchy taking the place of democracy.

In oligarchies, militarism has leapt forward, while in those nations which have retained democracy, militarism has waned.

I have recently visited three of our sister republics in South America. The very cordial receptions with which I was greeted were in tribute to democracy. To me, the outstanding observation of that visit was that the masses of the peoples of all the Americas are convinced that the domacratic form of government can be made to succeed and do not wish to substitute for it any other form of government.

They believe that democracies are best able to cope with the changing problems of modern civilization within themselves, and that democracies are best able to maintain peace among themselves.

Progress to Peace

The Inter-American Conference, operating on these fundamental principles of democracy, did much to assure peace in this hemisphere. Existing peace machinery was improved. New instruments to maintain peace and eliminate causes of war were adopted. Wider protection of the interests of the American republics in the event of war outside the western hemisphere was provided. Respect for, and observance of, international treaties and international law were strengthened.

Principles of liberal trade policies, as effective aids to the maintenance of peace, were reaffirmed. The intellectual and cultural relationships among American republics were broadened as a part of the general peace program.

In a world unhappily thinking in terms of war, the representatives of 21 nations sat around a table, in an atmosphere of complete confidence and understanding, sincerely discussing measures for maintaining peace. Here was a great and a permanent achievement directly affecting the lives and security of the 250,000,000 human beings who dwell in this western hemisphere. Here was an example which must have a wholesome effect upon the rest of the world.

A Message to the World

In a very real sense, the conference in Buenos Aires sent forth a message on behalf of all the democracies of the world to those nations which live otherwise. Because such other governments are perhaps more spectacular, it was high time for democracy to assert itself.

Because all of us believe that our Democratic form of government can cope adequately with modern problems as they arise, it is patriotic as well as logical for us to prove that we can meet new national needs with new laws consistent with an historic constitutional framework clearly intended to receive liberal and not narrow interpretation.

The United States of America, within itself, must continue the task of making Democracy succeed.

In that task the legislative branch of our Government will, I am confident, continue to meet the demands of Democracy, whether they relate to the curbing of abuses, the extension of help to those who need help, or the better balancing of our interdependent economies.

Judiciary Must Do Its Part

So, too, the executive branch of the Government must move forward in this task, and, at the same time, provide better management for administrative action of all kinds.

The judicial branch also is asked by the people to do its part in making democracy successful. We do not ask the courts to call non-existent powers into being, but we have a right to expect that conceded powers or those legitimately implied shall be made effective instruments for the common good.

The process of our democracy must not be imperiled by the denial of essential powers of free government.

Your task and mine is not ending with the end of the depression. The people of the United States have made it clear that they expect us to continue our active efforts in behalf of their peaceful advancement.

In that spirit of endeavor and service I greet the Seventy-fifth Congress at the beginning of this auspicious new year.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Joint Session of Congress Hears Roosevelt 'Elected'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The double drama of a presidential address and the ratification of an election result from the electoral college brought Senate and House into joint session here today.

Promptly at one, the 90-odd senators moved over from the Senate side of the Capitol between double rows of spectators, and marched into the big house chamber, preceded by the Vice-President. They took their seats in the first three semi-circular rows specially reserved for them. Overhead the chamber was illuminated by the specially installed battery of motion picture lights mounted in a metal hollow reflector about the size of a canoe. The reading of the electoral vote began immediately, the respective states being taken up alphabetically. When Maine was called, Senator Austin (R) of Vermont, a member of the committee, in a loud and challenging voice, announced his five votes for Landon and Knox. There was a hearty burst of applause from the Republicans and ironic cheers and handclappings from the Democrats.

On one of the highest seats of the speaker's dias sat frock-coated Speaker Bankhead and Vice President Garner side by side. On the next level below them were clerks and committee members of both houses giving final ratification to the votes of 45,000,000 Americans last Nov. 3. In the well of the chamber itself sat a dozen more clerks and functionaries, while facing them and spreading away to the rear was a semi-circular chamber with members arranged like a theater audience. The rows of seats were arranged on a gentle incline to give visibility to those in the rear.

When the list reached "Vermont" bearded Representative George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, in a low voice announced three votes for London and Knox. There was a second and a louder cheer. A minute later Mr. Garner rose and formally announced the result.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the State of New York," he called, "523 votes—" His voice was drowned in applause. Mr. Roosevelt was elected.

A holiday spirit prevaded the big meeting and both Governor Landon and Colonel Knox were cheered as their names were mentioned. As Mr. Garner announced his own election, laughter mingled with the clapping.

After a half hour intermission, the joint body reassembled for an even greater drama of the day—Mr. Roosevelt's personal delivery of his annual message. Every set in the galery was filled and capital corridors were crammed with one of the biggest crowds ever seen on the hill.

South Dakota Inaugurates Republican as Governor

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 5 (AP)—Leslie Jensen, 44-year-old Republican business man, took office as South Dakota's Governor today, putting his party into partial control of the State government after four years of Democratic rule.

Inauguration of Mr. Jensen and three other Republican state officials occurred at the opening of the 25th state legislative session. The Republican executive succeeded Tom Berry, the state's third Democratic Governor.

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Perfected Television 'Pipe' Allows Network of Stations

Radio Comment

Engineers who have extended our listening ability by signals riding the sky's ether waves, are now burrowing underground to extend our vision along tiny tunnels never reached by light itself. After the experimental "coaxial cable" — two miles in length—proved a success a year ago at Phoenixville, Penna., the work of laying such a cable suitable for television use between Philadelphia and New York was pushed to completion, and the first successful tests were made. The cost was about $580,000.

When the work was planned, it was thought that a frequency band 1,000,000 cycles in width would be sufficient to carry television signals, but improved practice now calls for some 5,000,000 cycles. Before the cables can handle such a wide band of frequencies, it is necessary to build suitable terminal apparatus. Such units are now under construction in Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Thus, if the band of frequencies passed by an ordinary telephone cable could be compared in width to a pencil diameter, the band of frequencies passed by this new coaxial "pipe" would equal the diameters of a dozen bromsticks laid side by side.

The capacity of the cable to care for television frequencies can be enlarged also, engineers explain, by spacing the repeater stations more closely together. These, which are not unduly expensive, take very little room. At present they are located in manholes every 10 miles between the Bourse building terminus of the cable in Philadelphia and the New York terminus at 32 Sixth avenue. They are operated by 60-cycle current which is also sent over the cable itself.

The success of the cable in its initial tests seems to point in the direction of a solution to the economic problem of telecasting. Hitherto all concerned with it have shied away from the expense of staging programs which will only reach—generally speaking—locations within sight of the top of the antenna mast.

Television frequencies tend to travel in straight lines, after the fashion of light waves which are not so far removed from them. Until the development of the coaxial cable, there was no apparent means of establishing a network of connected stations located in a number of thickly settled districts.

The cable was developed, however, mainly with efficient handling of a number of long distance telephone conversations in view. It has now been proved that at least 200 two-way conversations can be carried over the carefully shielded hollow copper tubes with their central core wires held in position by spaced disks of hard rubber.

A coaxial cable can transmit a band of frequencies as wide as the whole band assigned to ordinary radio stations. In practice, it actually takes the place of the ether band used by radiocasting stations.

'Remote' Radio Ruling

There was a bit of unconscious humor in the ruling of a London magistrate, who solemnly observed in a radio-set tax decision:

"I find nothing in the Act to say that he (the listener) must himself enjoy the sounds that come from the instrument that he has worked."

More important was magistrate Mr. Ivan Snell's ruling that radio listeners who are subscribers to a service from a central receiving station or from another receiver are not liable for the radio-set tax of 10 shillings imposed on English receivers. The ruling dismissed summonses against 12 London apartment holders for operating a radio set without a license.

The custom of picking up radio programs in areas of good reception, often remote from the listener, and relaying them by wire into districts where reception may not be so good, is quite popular in England.

High-Frequency Tube

A tube to generate more power on micro-waves, which vibrate at even higher frequencies than the ultra-high frequencies, the magnetron, was demonstrated by the Radio Corporation of America at the exhibition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Atlantic City.

Though the RCA engineers have yet found no way to modulate, that is, find efficient methods for making the waves generated by this tube carry sound or television pictures, the tube opens up another pathway to explore the "frontier" of radio which is in the very highest frequencies close under the light wave spectrum.

The magnetron, which comes in two types—the "transit time" and the "negative resistance"—operates in strong magnetic fields, so that the electrons generated by their filaments do not travel in straight lines, as in conventional tubes. Instead, their paths may be observed as they spiral to their destinations, colliding with atoms of gas in flight, to produce cloudy trails like miniature skywriting airplanes.

The "transit-time" type tune has enabled the RCA laboratories to go down to waves of 10 centimeters in length, but without much power at present. The "negative resistance" type has, however, followed the former type down the stairway of radio wavelengths with a 10-fold increase in power. This type has been developed by G. Ross Kilgore, of the Harrison, N. J. laboratories of RCA.

Although the principles of magnetrons were conceived more than 10 years ago, it is only recently that research on them has accelerated. Future development is dictated by the demand for more ultra-short and micro-wave channels that will be required by the many new radio services which have appeared on the horizon in the last few years.

A. D. H.

Lehman to Push Social Security Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6—An appeal for an enactment of the full eight-point social security program which failed of passage last year featured the annual message of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman before the joint session of the Senate and Assembly when the 160th session of the New York Legislature convened here today.

Passage of this program was blocked by the ultra-conservative element in the lower House last year, which permitted only that part dealing with old-age pensions to go through with important amendments.

Indications are that the measures advocated by the Governor will have a better chance of enactment this year, however, since the Senate is again controlled by the Democrats, as it was in 1936, and in the Assembly the Republicans have a majority of only two, with W. Kingsland Macy, progressive Suffolk county chairman, always ready to break off the reservation and carry with him the two Assemblymen from his district.

Macy Has New Power

Opposition by Mr. Macy to any bills before the Assembly would tie the lower house into a hard and fast knot, with 74 Democrats lined up against 74 Republicans. Thus it is that the Legislature is constituted of 29 Democrats and 22 Republicans in the Senate and 76 Republicans and 74 Democrats in the Assembly.

Governor Lehman in his message urged that the two houses make the social security bill "the first order of business" and that it be passed "in the early days of the session."

"The social security plan is considered to be the most progressive and beneficial advance in the field of public welfare in the history of the State," his message read. "The under-privileged should no longer be denied legislation to carry on the humane services of the . . . program."

Governor's Program

The program as outlined by the Governor contains seven points, as follows:

Aid for dependent children, assistance to the blind, maternal and child welfare, and for crippled children, child welfare vocational rehabilitation and public health.

Along with social security, the Governor saw unemployment relief as "still the most immediate and most difficult" problem facing the nation and the State. "Re-employment has not kept pace with increased business activity," he recalled, adding that "there remains a great army of men and women who are unable to secure gainful employment.

"While the State has fewer men and women on relief, the cost of giving them aid has not materially lessened," he said, "and despite the efforts of the Federal Government to provide employment by the Works Progress Administration, there are many thousands of unemployables still on home relief rolls.

State Bears Cost

"The State and its communities today are, therefore, bearing the entire cost of all needy unemployables and, in addition, of a substantial number of needy employables for whom work has not been provided through the federal works progress program," he added.

The Governor voiced the hope that the Federal Government, "in justice to the state and municipalities," would cut off Works Progress Administration workers who are actually in need only when they could be absorbed in private industry, and would replace those workers with the same number of other employables taken from home relief rolls, "so as to give the states and cities the first benefits of relief retrenchment.

"If this is done," he said, "the state and local communities will be charged only with the duty of caring for needy unemployables as originally contemplated and the financial expenditures reduced. For the Federal Government to adopt any other course will place an additionally heavy and unjustified burden on the State and its local communities."

New Wage Law Urged

Governor Lehman urged the immediate enactment of a new law for the protection of women wage earners against oppressively low wages to take the place of the New York State Minimum Fair Wage Act passed in 1933 and which the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional last year. He favored passage of the federal child labor amendment, recalling that this measure had been before the Legislature in New York for 11 years and declaring that, in his opinion, its meaning had never been fully considered.

"It has been misconstrued and misinterpreted," he continued. "Its adoption will in no way cause invasion of either the school or the home. It does not provide for the prohibition of child labor. It merely gives to the Congress power to make legislation to limit, regulate or prohibit the employment of children under the age of 18."

The Governor went strongly on record against what he called "payroll coercion." He recalled practices by certain industrial concerns in the last national election to try to influence votes against the re-election of President Roosevelt.

"The penal law should punish those who engage in or who countenance the abominable practice of some of the big business organizations during the last election to misinform, intimidate and coerce their employees through the pay envelope," he declared.

The Milk Problem

Referring to the milk problem, one of the most controversial in the State, the Governor declared that both he and the lawmakers had a right to expect producers of milk to come to some agreement regarding the best interests by which the dairymen might be served. The present milk control law expires on March 31, he recalled, adding that discussions of marketing problems affecting the dairy interests had "become entirely too emotional" and were hedged about "by all sorts of antagonisms, controversies and personalities."

"But the problem is strictly a business one," he declared, "and should be approached on a factual basis by responsible men, sensible of their responsibility and willing to join their neighbors in decisions fair to the majority of producers and consumers of milk. The Legislature should support or initiate, if necessary, any well-founded movement to bring together the best judgment of the people concerned, to the end that a sound decision may be reached as to the continuance, the abandonment or the helpful changes to be made in the milk control act."

Public Utilities

The Governor saw municipal operation of public utilities as an "effective yardstick" and favored the granting of power to the Public Service Commission to limit rates charged by municipalities to the actual cost of rendering service. Also, he favored a law to regulate the practices of sub-metering companies, some of which he charged with unfair practices.

He favored the regulation of outdoor advertising for the protection of motorists and to conserve the beauty of the countryside and came out strongly for state mortgage banks that would aid property owners living under a mortgage.

Would Extend Moratorium

"After consulting with various state agencies and with real estate organizations I have concluded that it will be necessary for the State to extend the moratorium law for another year," he said.

The Governor outlined an eight-point anti-crime legislative program which includes the setting up of a bureau of crime prevention in the Executive Department, a state department of justice, modeled upon the Federal Department, a recruiting and "in-service" training for police, optional consolidation of local police units, legislation to permit women to serve as jurors, machinery for non-personal subpoena service on witnesses who intentionally avoided service or who refuse to appear to testify before a grand jury or court, legislation to permit a trial judge to review the evidence and to voice his opinion for the guidance of the jury and the establishment of a farm colony or work camp, under state auspices, for the detention of alcoholics and vagrants.

He urged the Legislature to authorize the naming of a commission which would prepare data for use of the state constitutional convention to meet in April of next year and favored adoption of the three constitutional amendments passed by the 1935 Legislature.

These provide for a four-year term for Governor and other elected state officers, a two-year term for assemblymen and a procedure allowing the people by a petition of 10 per cent of the electorate to propose and initiate constitutional changes.

Unless these amendments are passed for the second time this year, new amendments will have to be drafted and the effective date postponed to 1942, while the whole process of constitutional change will have to be commenced all over again.

Slum clearance and encouragement of low-cost housing was urged in the message and the Legislature asked to pass a congressional reapportionment law.

Daytona Beach Ends Guard at City Hall

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP)—Mayor Irene Armstrong went back to her neglected housework yesterday after calming of the political situation allowed police to quit their five-day tour of guard duty at City Hall.

Announcing the fortified City Hall would be open tomorrow, the Mayor administered a parting verbal slap to Dave Sholtz, one-time Daytonian whose term as Governor of Florida ended at noon.

"Now David Sholtz no longer is Governor, we have nothing to fear of further attempts to invade the City Hall," Mayor Armstrong said. "The Supreme Court will decide the issues involved, and I will respect its judgment."

Governor Sholtz had ordered Mrs. Armstrong and three companion city commissioners ousted on charges of overspending the city's 1936 budget, incompetency, and lack "of sound judgment."

Best Sellers in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Party political literature heads the list of "best sellers" in Germany today, according to recent sales figures. These show that more than 2,500,000 copies of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle) have been sold; "From Kaiserhof to Reich Chancellery" (Dr. Joseph Goebbels), 210,000, and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg's "The Myth of the Twentieth Century," 483,000 copies.

General literature is not doing at all well, however, and only recently Dr. Goebbels declared that books had to be cheaper so that the masses could buy them. At the same time, as Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment he laid the following law for all writers.

The pen must serve the nation like the sword and the plow, which, being interpreted means, "Just as it cannot be permitted to the soldier to strike and shoot, when and how he chooses, just as one should not allow the peasant to sow and harvest what and where he will, so the writer has not the right to burst the bounds of national well-being (Volkswohl) to live out his individual self-life."

This basic principle is of fundamental significance for the further existence of cultural existence in the authoritarian state, he adds.

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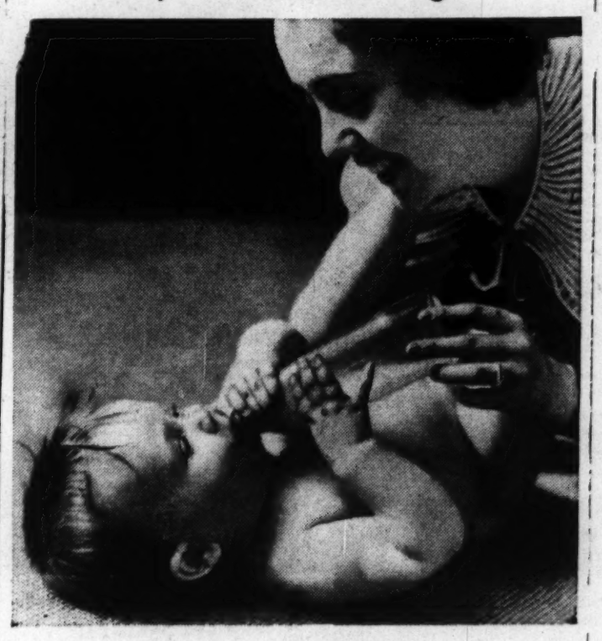

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More Employees Laid Off As Auto Strike Tightens

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Jan. 6—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, came to Detroit today as federal conciliators arranged to bring together corporation executives and officials of the United Automobile Workers of America for a settlement of the spreading automobile strike.

Effects of the strikes were felt directly in a Detroit General Motors branch for the first time with the Ternstedt Manufacturing Company's announcement that 7000 of its 12,000 employees were laid off. This division manufactures automobile hardware.

50,000 Employees Idle

It was the twentieth unit of the world's largest automobile-producing concern to close or reduce operations, leaving more than 50,000 General Motors employees idle.

At about the same time, the Fisher Lumber Corporation at Memphis, Tenn., laid off 800 employees because the automotive industry's demand for materials had been reduced.

When Mr. Sloan left New York for Detroit last night he was quoted as saying, "Let them (the union) pull the workers out. That's the only way I know to find how strong the union is. Nobody knows how many of our employees belong to the union. We don't know. They don't know. Nobody knows."

Sloan Sets Policy

The corporation's president said his statement that "no one union" would be recognized as the sole collective bargaining agency of General Motors workers sets forth "our position clearly and unmistakably."

In answer to a query, Secretary of Labor Perkins said it would be only "spectacular" to attempt to arrange a conference now in her office between Mr. Sloan and John L. Lewis, whose Committee for Industrial Organization is aiding the United Automobile Workers in their endeavors to negotiate with General Motors.

Such a step, Miss Perkins said, might be practical sometime later.

Referring to public statements issued by union and C. I. O. leaders and General Motors executives, the Secretary said: "The exchange of letters in a family quarrel seldom does any good, does it?—even if there is a certain satisfaction in putting down your feelings in black and white."

Martin Sees Stoppage

Homer S. Martin, head of a U. A. W. A. strategy board empowered to declare a general strike against the corporation's 69 domestic plants to obtain the union's objectives, said a "general stoppage of General Motors is under way."

Although the U. A. W. A. has been suspended from the American Federation of Labor for affiliating with the C. I. O., Mr. Martin said the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor has pledged its support in the union's dispute with General Motors.

The union head declared that its legal counsel would seek the impeachment and the disbarment of Circuit Judge Edward D. Black, who issued an injunction against sit-down strikers in two Fisher body plants at Flint, Mich.

Mr. Martin revealed—and the jurist admitted—that Judge Black owned stock in General Motors. Mr. Martin said the judge held $219,000 worth of stock: Judge Black said he held "some."

Strikers who sat down at the Chevrolet assembly plant in Janesville, Wis., evacuated the building, after company officials promised that no attempt would be made to operate it until the other General Motors strikes are settled.

Food for Sit-Down Strikers

Wide World

Pickets Allow This to Pass

A Large Box of Food Being Hoisted to the Second Floor of the Fisher Body Plant at Cleveland, Ohio, Where a Sit-Down Strike Has Been Called

U. S. Board Urges Interstate Pacts In Milk Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission today advised uniform state laws and interstate compacts to regulate the milk industry.

It advised farmers to form cooperatives to sell their milk.

"The production and sale of milk by dairy farmers, as well as the purchase and consumption of milk by ultimate consumers, are almost entirely local matters over which the Federal Government has no jurisdiction," the commission said.

It urged Congress to authorize a federal agency to help states, however, in drawing up control laws and in forming interstate compacts. Such agreements, it said, would stop the importation of milk from neighboring states from interfering with state regulation.

The commission found that large dairy products companies have depressed producers' prices in some instances, and said it found evidence of secret rebates and special discounts to certain customers, including "some of the large chain stores." Further study will be made to find out whether the Robinson-Patman Anti-price Discrimination Act has been violated.

The report included a reference to the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, with headquarters in Philadelphia. It said, without comment:

"During 1934 the president and general manager received a salary of $6097; one vice-president received compensation amounting to $2629. The secretary was paid a salary of $3900; the treasurer received $3637.

"For 1936 the president received compensation at the rate of $12, the vice-president $10 and the directors $7 per day, when on association work. The secretary's salary is $4000; the treasurer's $3600 and the general manager's $8000 per year."

Union Uses New Technique In Conduct of Auto Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 6 — Organized labor is trying a new technique in the General Motors Corporation automobile strike by seeking the strategic weak spots in the organization of the huge concern and closing in on them.

The company also is following the new technique of business in strikes of no longer matching blow for blow but of seeking to avoid violence.

"We have studied the composition of the company and found where a stoppage of work will stop everything," explains a leader of the auto workers' union. "You can't make automobiles without bodies, frames, ignition and wheels. If we concentrate on such plants, we don't have to call strikes in the rest, for eventually they will close for lack of essentials."

Company Avoids Strife

"We might have demanded that the sheriff send in deputies to eject sit-down strikers on the ground they were trespassing," comments a company official, "or we might have used tear-gas ourselves. Either would have meant bloodshed, and we are against it. Instead we went to law."

Labor has taken the offensive, and industry has shifted to the defensive. It is a trend of the times.

Without a formal declaration on either side, it is agreed in both camps that the big automobile strike has begun. Initiation of so great a strike by a series of unauthorized sit-down strikes is original in American labor history. The time for a showdown has come, it is declared in the company and in the union.

Public Protest Expected

But on the length of the strike the adversaries differ. There are many in General Motors who think the strike will last a month. Union men hold the company cannot stand a shutdown for that long, and believe the strike will be shorter.

Each side thinks the pressure of public protest will force the other to give ground.

Both believe the losses to the country at large will prove so great as to cause the Government to intervene for settlement.

Labor naturally counts more on Government help than does the company, since it regards the Government as friendly to labor.

Spontaneous Development

The strike is limited to General Motors, but strike leaders declare that Henry Ford knows his turn will come. General Motors was not intentionally picked, it is asserted, the strike landing there because of its spontaneous development.

On one of the eight demands of the union, the company seems not far from coinciding. The piece-work method of pay, to which the union objects, also is coming into disfavor in the company, some of its plants already having dropped piece work for pay by the hour.

Surprised by the swiftness with which sit-down strikes came on in various plants, union officials say they are holding back strikes in several other plants.

The company alleges the strikes are engineered in nearly all cases by a minority of the employees.

Collective Bargaining

Aside from these various facets of the deadlock, the big issue of collective bargaining stands out as the heart of the conflict. The union, together with the Committee for Industrial Organiation, led by John L. Lewis, wants to cover the automobile industry with the most powerful type of labor union ever effected, embracing every member of the industry.

In opposition, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, refuses to concede any such blanket jurisdiction.

There is utter contradiction between the two viewpoints. Meanwhile the American Federation of Labor, which has a middle-of-the-road plan, is ignored by both sides.

It seems doubtful, however, that the company will consent voluntarily to any kind of trade unionism, as it appears averse to collective bargaining through outside unions.

Lack Bargaining Power

There are a number of employee representation plans or works councils in the plants of the corporation through which it has dealings with workers. Such so-called company unions do not have the power to bargain on wages and hours that a trade union has.

If the Government steps in as umpire, it will come as committed to trade unions rather than to company unions. An influential part of the Roosevelt Administration prefers the Lewis industrial union to the A. F. of L. craft union. But with the labor world split in dispute over industrial unionism and two thirds of the workers adverse, the Government will have a new perplexity on its hands.

The injunction against sit-down strikes in the automobile city of Flint, Mich., issued by a judge there, has been nullified, in the view of union attorneys, by the union's charge that the judge owns $200,000 worth of stock in General Motors. The union claims that its disclosure, which it insists is correct, will operate against the granting of further injunctions in sit-down strikes and will react against all labor injunctions.

C. I. O. Claims Steel Bolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6—The C. I. O. drive to unionize the steel industry claims to be gaining substantial blocs of new recruits from the company unions, which were created originally by the employers as a counter-organization device to thwart the John L. Lewis's labor group. The Steel Workers' Organization Committee, an offshoot of C. I. O., is working directly through militant labor leaders of the employee representation plans of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, biggest of the United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries ,and the independent Jones McLaughlin Steel Corporation.

Already many elected employee representatives from the mills of both these big steel corporations have bolted to the Steel Workers' Organization Committee. Union leaders here voiced satisfaction over the development, declaring that more than 50 per cent of the 450,000 steel workers in the United States would be enrolled in the committee before April 1.

Urged to Organize

The threat of the company union to opponents of the Lewis drive is recognized by many steel corporation heads, a man high in the industry stated. Before the National Industrial Recovery Act and its paragraph 7-A, guaranteeing workers the right of collective bargaining, he said, the steel worker was interested only in making money. Then came the Blue Eagle, "and everybody in the steel business began encouraging the men to organize."

"The employee representation plans were the result," he continued, "and in the last two or three years, workers have learned the mechanics of calling meetings, electing officers and carrying their demands to the management."

Workers Test Power

When the Steel Workers' Organization Committee began to function last June, every major steel plant in the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts had a company union, and the workers had, in some instances, "tasted the power of joint action" in effecting improvements in working conditions. In November, the big companies granted wage increases varying from 5 to 10 per cent. In most instances the official announcements said the increases were the result of collective bargaining.

Some employee representatives went along with the corporations, but others declared that the increases were simply handed to the men to discourage their joining the Lewis union. Elmer J. Maloy, chairman of the Pittsburgh district employee representatives' joint committee of Carnegie-Illinois, became affiliated with the Steel Workers Organization Committee and within the last month brought about 244 employee representatives from plants in the Northeast into the union.

Outspoken Critic

Mr. Maloy has been an outspoken critic of the Carnegie-Illinois employee representation plan at the Washington hearings on the National Labor Relations Board's complaint that United States Steel and Carnegie-Illinois have "dominated" the operations of the plan.

Only last week a group of employee representatives from Jones & Laughlin's Pittsburgh and Aliquippa (Penna.) plants walked out of the company union after a secret caucus and announced the formation of the Pittsburgh-Aliquippa Committee for Industrial Organization Council.

Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

employers to the White House for a personal conference. The second will be that he take active steps to force the automobile manufacturers to recognize and comply with provisions of the Labor Relations Act, including the principle of majority rule in collective bargaining.

Menace to Recovery

All is not, however, on Mr. Lewis's side, despite the $400,000. It is stated in high Administration circles that President Roosevelt could not tolerate a general shutdown throughout the entire industry, because of the menace it would constitute to the course of national recovery. Should the tie-up spread far enough to produce such a menace, he would be forced to step in and demand an early settlement, even at the expense of labor.

Further, General Motors has taken a position squarely on ground which President Roosevelt himself prepared for it in 1934. When an automobile strike threatened in that year, Mr. Roosevelt appointed a special automobile mediation board, and directed it to seek a settlement using the principle of proportional representation in collective bargaining, which at the time he lauded as the fairest basis for labor relations. General Motors is today insisting on dealing with its employees on a basis of proportional representation.

Despite the fact that majority representation, as demanded by the C. I. O., is now sanctioned and approved in the Labor Relations Act, it would be difficult for Mr. Roosevelt to denounce a principle which he himself prescribed for the automobile industry in 1934.

Officials Watch Strike

The conflict between these considerations make it expedient for the White House to avoid being drawn into the situation, if it can be avoided. Nevertheless, the Government, generally speaking, already is involved. A conciliator from the Department of Labor, James F. Dewey, continued efforts in Detroit to bring C. I. O. union leaders into touch with General Motors executives, while Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Edward F. McGrady, her assistant, kept in close touch with developments.

Another form of intervention materialized in the disclosure that the special Senate committee, which under Senator Robert M. Lafollette of Wisconsin, is engaged in investigating industrial espionage and coercion, has subpoenaed the records and a number of General Motors officials to appear for hearing shortly after Jan. 14.

Forms of Cottonseed

Cottonseed goes to market nowadays in forms ranging from cooking oil to motion picture films.

Demand Growing For Presidential Action in Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (AP)—City and state officials joined with private groups today in a growing plea for presidential intervention to end the Pacific Coast maritime strike.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Frahcisco suggested a coastwise appeal urging the President to intervene as the only means of a speedy end to the conflict.

Addressing the nation by radio last night, Mayor Rossi blamed the "personal ambitions" of two strike leaders, Harry Bridges of San Francisco and Joseph Curran of New York, for prolonging the deadlock.

Governor Wires President

Gov. Frank Merriam of California telegraphed the President asking his "personal intervention in behalf of a spedy and equitable restoration of shipping operations."

The California Legislature had before it a resolution of State Senator Walter McGovern to memorialize the President to bring about a settlement.

The California Church Council, representing, its officials said, 500,000 members, joined the request for presidential intervention.

Confidential Message

Gov. Charles Martin of Oregon disclosed he had sent the President a "confidential telegram" concerning the strike. He did not say whether he asked intervention, but told newspapermen West Coast governors are "at the end of our rope."

Mayor Rossi charged Mr. Bridges, West Coast president of the International Longshoremen's Association, said there would be no settlement until striking East Coast seamen, led by Mr. Curran, got their demands, too.

Labor Cause Hurt

"I know that the impudent pronouncement that the existing maritime strike shall be continued indefinitely while Mr. Bridges and Mr. Curran work out their personal ambitions, has seriously hurt the cause of organized labor," said the Mayor.

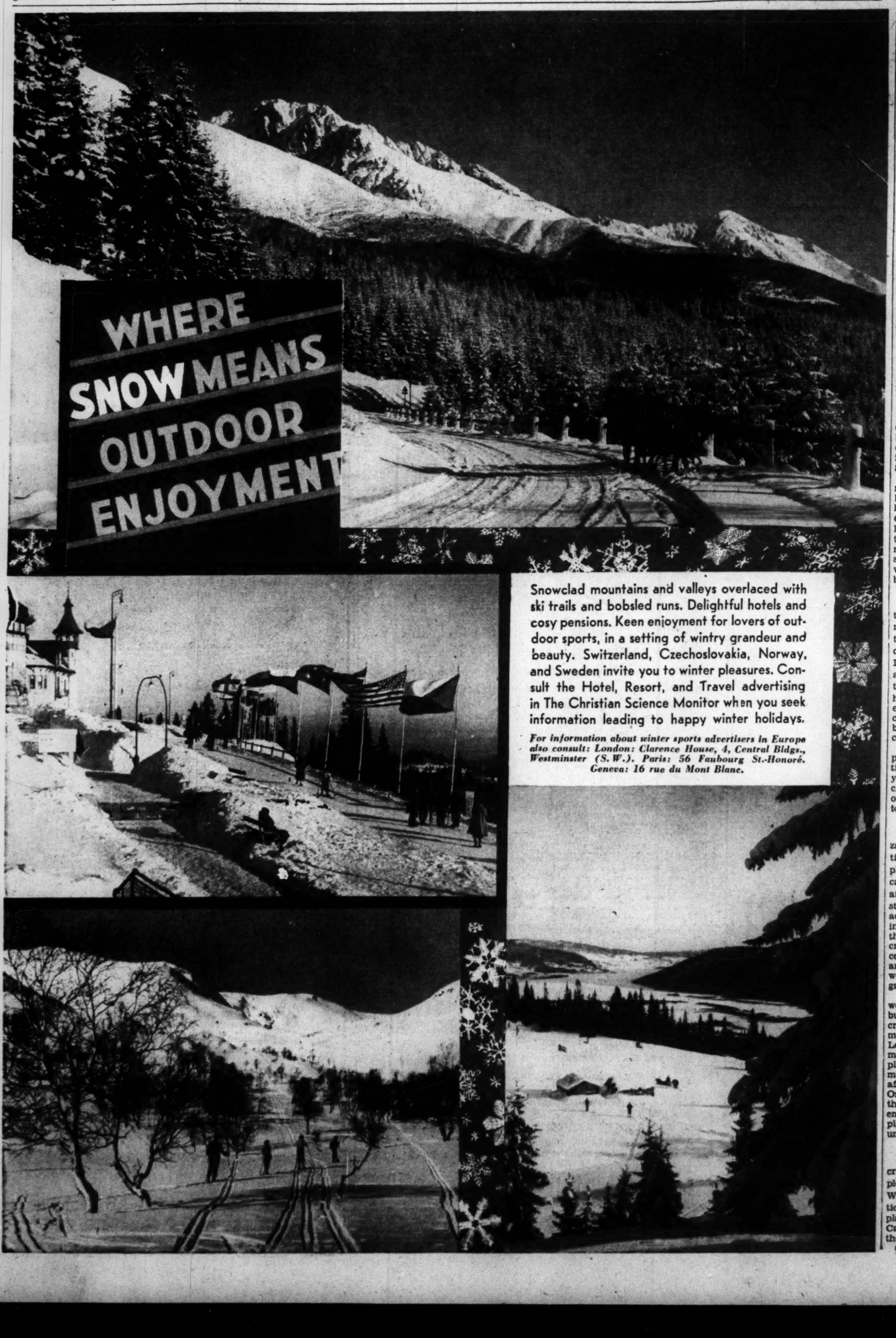
Maritime strike leaders repeatedly have denied West and East Coast settlements would have to be reached simultaneously.

Mayor Rossi said he was advised "a few days of honest negotiation" would bring peaceful solution of existing questions "in all human likelihood."

Royal Gifts Aid Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The Central Committee for the Assistance of Jobless Clerks, voluntarily financed organization, has received a gift of 15,000 francs ($500) from King Leopold, and one of 10,000 francs from Queen Elizabeth mother of the King.



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Britain's Warships Stage 'Maneuvers' in Mediterranean

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Great Britain ordered a mass movement of 272,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean today after requesting Germany and Italy to answer by Saturday her proposal to ban "volunteers" from the Spanish civil war.

Four of the British Navy's largest fighting ships prepared to steam between Gibraltar and Malta in naval maneuvers described by the Admiralty as "routine" but interpreted as "significant" in the tense Spanish crisis.

The Admiralty announced these sailing orders:

The battleship Queen Elizabeth (31,100 tons) from Malta tomorrow to Gibraltar, returning Jan. 16; the cruiser Sussex (9730) from Malta tomorrow to Gibraltar; the cruiser Devonshire (9750) from Malta Jan. 9 to Gibraltar.

The battleship Barham (31,100) from Palma, Mallorca, Jan. 13 to Malta; the battleship Hood (42,100) from Gibraltar Jan. 12 to Malta; the battleship Repulse (32,000) from Gibraltar Jan. 12 to Malta. The cruiser Arethusa (5200) from Malta Jan. 9 to Palma.

In addition, the third destroyer flotilla of nine ships was ordered to leave Malta tomorrow to relieve the first destroyer flotilla of the same number of vessels now "in Spanish waters."

The aggregate concentration of British warships, under the sailing orders, amounted to 50,580 tons at Gibraltar and 105,200 tons at Malta.

Further orders, it was understood, would shift the depot ship Woolwich (8750) from Malta to relieve the depot ship Resource (12,300) at Valencia, present seat of the Spanish Socialist Government.

Mrs. Roosevelt As Columnist Has Perfect Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt completed her first year as a newspaper columnist yesterday with a perfect record. When she announced a year ago that she would write a daily newspaper column, women reporters shook their heads. Few believed that she would not miss a single day in the coming year.

"My Day," the Eleanor Roosevelt diary, has been filed into the New York headquarters of a syndicate from telegraph offices in all parts of the country, as the President's wife traveled hither and yon.

Asked to recall the day on which she found it most difficult to fulfill her contract, Mrs. Roosevelt recalled the dedication of the Shenandoah National Park when she wrote it in the car while the President and the rest of his party waited.

One day recently when she was visiting Franklin Jr. in a Boston hospital, she tucked her "copy" in her pocketbook and remembered to file it just in the nick of time.

She had her eye fastened on a telegraph office where she could file her column the day that a policeman called her down for passing a red traffic light in New Haven, Conn.

It was as a professional journalist that Mrs. Roosevelt last week became a member of the New York branch of the Newspaper Guild. She made it plain before she joined, however, that she would not picket or go on strike.

Many of her correspondents, Mrs. Roosevelt revealed today, feel that she should treat in her column subjects of deeper moment than she does. She explained that life in the White House is very much like life anywhere else and that her diary necessarily showed that to be so.

Fifty-nine papers in all parts of the country are printing "My Day" at the present time.

New Jersey Fills Compensation Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6—Appointment of Mrs. Mary G. Roebling of Trenton as the seventh member of the commission authorized by the Legislature to administer New Jersey's unemployment compensation law was announced by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman yesterday. Mrs. Roebling is a Republican and will serve with six men, three of whom also are Republicans and the others Democrats.

The appointment of Mrs. Roebling completes the commission, the names of whose members will now go before the State Senate for ratification. The commission as it is now constituted follows:

W. Warren Barbour, who failed of re-election to the United States Senate last November; George W. Griffiths, Ernest Eger and Mrs. Roebling, Republicans; John J. Toohey Jr., State Labor Commissioner; Frank T. Judge and Vincent J. Murphy, Democrats.

Demands Reform

© Bachrach

George Earle 3d
Governor of Pennsylvania

Earle Demands State Line Up With New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

coal supply, the Governor placed the problem of "bootleg" coal at the head of his "must" list with a proffer to name the commission of inquiry.

"It is unquestioned that the legal rights of the mine operators are being violated," he said. "It is equally true that the unemployed men engaged in this work have a moral right to earn a living for themselves and their families . . . .

"I recommend that your honorable body at once establish a commission of inquiry with adequate appropriation and all necessary powers, instructing this commission to make a thorough investigation of all phases of the anthracite industry with a view to the solution of this problem . . . and to report before the adjournment of this session in order that the General Assembly may take such action as the circumstances warrant."

He declared legislative war against "economic feudalism" is symbolized in the company town and the company store, urging immediate steps to "break the economic stranglehold which the large employer has upon his workers." In particular, he denounced deduction of company store bills from pay envelopes of employees of the parent companies, declaring the law provides "other means for the collection of honest debts."

Slum Clearance

Other specific recommendations concerned slum clearance and low-cost housing, with the suggestion that proper authorities be given eminent domain in these fields; a permanent solution of relief and public assistance on which he promised a special message; appointment of a committee to study monopolistic practices in the gasoline and oil industry; reform of the government of the City of Philadelphia, "some of the branches of which have bred scandal for a generation"; statewide reform of election laws "to end corruption and fraud"; revision of public service laws that would place the burden of proof and cost of litigation in rate cases o nthe utility company stockholders rather than on the adjudicating board of the rate payer, and recodification of the State's "antiquated" criminal laws and criminal procedure.

The Governor laid special emphasis, however, on his election commitments of 1934 as the fundamental basis of the legislative program, declaring that every plank in that platform was a "must" with appropriate legislation if the session were to fulfill its mandate.

Child Labor Legislation

The law abolishing child labor should be still stronger, he stipulated, the maximum hour law for women in industry made really effective and a minimum wage law provided with a memorial to Congress for federal legislation "as this is a problem which can be met adequately only on a national scale."

Sweatshops must be outlawed and Pennsylvania lifted from its rank of thirty-third among the states in workmen's compensation, he said. He declared loopholes which permit operation of private police, even as so-called industrial police, had been abolished, should be plugged.

The right of unionization and collective bargaining must be implemented, the Governor said; the anti-injunction law in labor disputes strengthened to conform with federal statutes, and a permanent milk-control law effected.

Catalonia's Growing Prestige

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Jan. 5—With its open challenge to Germany, the news of Catalonia's bid for independence within federal Spain appears to carry international significance.

Catalonia, it is believed, hopes to establish a predominant position with Barcelona as capital, to which it has long aspired.

The rivalry of Barcelona and Madrid goes back far in history, though more covert than open. In more recent times Francisco A. Cambo, former Finance Minister, made Spain's commercial and industrial policy subservient to Catalonia's interests.

Increased Dominance

Social movements grew under Barcelona's guidance until July last when Madrid's General Union of Workers was forced to take its cue from the Catalan National Confederation of Labor, a powerful workers' organization of anarchist tendencies, hostile to Moscovite intervention.

Now comes the news that the Labor Party of Unified Marxists, an extremist organization, is to be displaced from its pre-eminent position in Catalan politics—some say, by orders from Moscow—the death of its founder, Maurin, shot by insurgents, having already weakened the influence of this restless and undisciplined party. The elimination of its representatives in the Catalan Cabinet, according to some commentators, reveals how close an understanding now exists with Russia. This, it is thought, is what has encouraged the Valencia Government to defy the German navy.

Independence Promised

The extent of the actual agreement between the Catalan Generalitat and the Valencia Government is unknown, but both Catalonia and the Basque region have been promised independence.

Premier Mussolini has, however, declared that he will not tolerate a Communist state on the Mediterranean. The possibility, however, exists of the Spaniards among whom Communism is not popular forming states with a different democratic regime, which is what the majority desire. Whether Premier Mussolini is as serious in his determination not to allow Communism to be established on a large scale, as would appear to be the case, considering the strong detachment just landed in the peninsula, remains to be seen. The Anglo-Italian pact and the obvious serious danger of a great international conflict may dissuade him from what amounts to further provocation of Russia. If Germany is not ready for war, the new situation in Catalonia may prove a salutary warning.

Meanwhile it is impossible to be more specific as to the exact status of Catalonia.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

jeopardize its continuance. This intimation, coupled with last night's urgent telegram on volunteers, is held to be sufficient indication of Britain's displeasure at the Italian attitude, without a formal protest being necessary in addition.

The League is expected to deal with the Spanish complaint at the next ordinary session of the Council, Jan. 18.

Reich Likely to Speed Reply on Troops Ban At Request of British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 6—London's urgent request for an immediate reply to the Anglo-French proposals regarding "volunteers" in Spain is expected to have the effect of speeding up the German reply which otherwise might have been delayed for a considerable time.

According to well-informed circles here, however, there is little likelihood of a reply being sent today. Germany is waiting for Italy to make its decision and since today is a public holiday in Italy, Premier Mussolini's reply can hardly reach London before tomorrow.

Delays Please Reich

Every delay certainly pleases the Third Reich, now that German-Italian "volunteers" in increasing numbers are becoming acclimatized to life with the Spanish rebels and Gen. Francisco Franco's forces are beginning again to have local successes.

Meanwhile, the German press, which yesterday announced the demand of the admiral commanding the German naval squadron in Spanish waters for the release of the passenger and cargo of the Palos under such titles as "ultimatum to the Soviets of Spain," has toned down considerably today.

Hope to End Conflict

Official comment on the three-day ultimatum wirelessed last night to the Basque Government declares:

"There can hardly exist any true friend of peace who does not desire the proposal of the German admiral—which is as serious as it is correct—should be accepted by the competent authorities, in order to end a conflict which was irresponsibly provoked.

Soviet Meddling

"There are serious indications that in the Basque camp, where in general a more civilized attitude has been noticed than in other parts of Spain, the tendency prevailed to clear up the incident according to the rules of international law and not to push matters to the extreme. Then, however, the veto of a foreign adviser prevented a friendly settlement of affairs.

"It will therefore be both interesting and enlightening to ascertain how far responsibility and self-determination will operate there during the coming decisive days, so as to defend themselves against the provocative and blackmailing tendencies of the Third International, to which every increase of the conflict appears a gain."

Germany's Moves Correct

A Viennese professor of international law is quoted in the German press today as saying that the Palos incident right clearly is on Germany's side—that all the counter-measures taken by the Germans are permitted by international law but that any counter-measures taken by the "reds" in Valencia would be a new violation of law.

Meanwhile the possibility of a change for the better in the whole international scene lies behind the visit to Paris today of André François-Poncet, French Ambassador to Berlin, who has gone to report regarding the situation in Germany. At the end of the week he will have conversations with French Foreign Minister Yvonne Delbos.

Report on Status

The Ambassador's report is considered here of special importance since it is expected that it will contain his interpretation of the German response to a number of "feelers" which France has put out during the past few weeks, particularly regarding the possibilities of an armaments limitation agreement in return for economic compensation to Germany.

British Minister of War Alfred Duff Cooper's visit to Paris, though declared private, is assumed by the press here to have important military significance in view of his conversation with French Minister of National Defense Edouard Daladier.

Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

concern about the danger of bolshevization of China. . . . One of the most important missions of Japan is to defeat the bolshevization of Manchoukuo. Peace in the Orient can only be maintained by successful achievement of this mission.

"We heartily desire that the Nanking Government should come to realize the importance of amicable China-Japan relations, the dangers of the present situation, with its threat of bolshevism, to the peace of East Asia, and the necessity of China co-operating with Japan in maintaining that peace."

Apparently referring to agitation in some quarters for Japanese expansion, especially to the south, the Foreign Minister said:

"Japan at present cannot advance in any direction without reclaiming wastelands and making a way for herself. Therefore the nation must be in a state of preparedness to cope with various obstacles. Let us go ahead, courageously determined to carry on at all costs."

Sentences Committed

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6 (AP)—Governor Lehman commuted to life imprisonment today the sentences of three of six youths convicted of murdering Edwin Esposito, Brooklyn subway station attendant. The three are Eugene Bruno, Sam Kimmel and Dominick Zizzo.

The Court of Appeals unanimously affirmed the conviction of Joseph Bolognia, Salvatore Scata and Theodore Didonne, but two associate justices dissented as to the conviction of the others, arguing an error in the trial judge's charge to the jury.

How Opals Differ

Opals differ from other principal gem stones in being not craystalline but a solidified jelly.

Paid Programs On Sunday Barred By Station WEXL

With Monitor Newscasters

ROYAL OAK, Mich.—Uniquely, WEXL of this city sells no time on Sundays, a day which most stations count heavily upon for revenue. The entire Sunday schedule is given over to musical and devotional programs.

Notable among WEXL's other programs are its educational features. In the spring of 1935 WEXL was one of the first stations in this area whose educational programs became a part of the public school curriculum. This period, which was deemed of value by adults as well as children, was called "A Wonderland Tour of America," a twice weekly feature. Told in narrative style by Kirk Knight, program director and chief announcer, this vicarious armchair journey included geographical and historical sidelights of the country.

WEXL also has programs sponsored by the Parent-Teachers Association and also by the Royal Oak public library. The station also includes many musical features in its schedules.

In the commercial program field WEXL in 1935 wrote a general rule in its rate card refusing to liquor and patent medicine preparations and anything of an objectionable nature in advertising.

In January, 1935, "The Monitor Views the News" periods were inaugurated over WEXL. This is heard at 9:30 every evening. Thousands of listeners have testified by letter, phone and comment of their enjoyment of this commentary.

When licensed in July, 1925, one of the first stations in the state of Michigan, the radio station at Royal Oak took WAGM for its call. When the station was sold in 1929, the new owners changed these letters to WEXL.

WEXL operates on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles, and is the only station in Michigan using a power of only 50 watts. Ellis K. Dahlin is chief engineer.

[This is article number 22 in the series. The next appears on Jan. 8.]

Taxes in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Collection of provincial income tax by the Federal Government is being considered by both governments, but it is considered unlikely that arrangements will be made until it is time to collect the 1937-38 income tax.

Women of Norway Want Co-Education In New Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—Norwegian women are protesting against the plans for a humanitarian academy, for boys only.

The new academy is to impart knowledge on the subject of western European ideals. It is to teach the development of a "free personality" in which every faculty is developed. It is to show the need for co-operation and for the fullest understanding of international responsibility. But only boys are to learn.

This, the women of Norway say, is not right. They believe that a state in which men are taught to understand the things of social and political life, while women are given the role of respectful admiration "or their accomplishment, is not an enlightened state.

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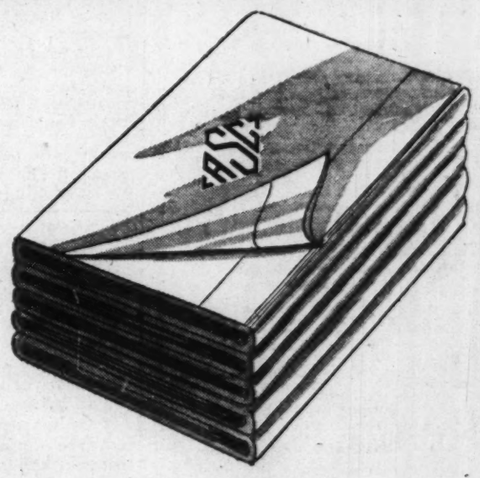
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The Home Forum

Port Arthur Afternoon

WE WERE staying at the little Manchurian seaside town of Ogondai, a short distance from Port Arthur; and on our first afternoon we decided to go into the city. It was too far and too warm to explore on foot; so we strolled down the driveway to call a droshky.

We had not long to wait; for the old carriages roamed the hill-roads by the dozen, forlorn and creaking, looking for fares. Two of them were in sight, almost an equal distance from us—one at the top of the slope, the other down the road beside the beach. We shouted "*Ma Ch'e!* (Horse cart!)" in stentorian Mandarin, and at once the Chinese drivers began a mad race to reach us first. Up the hill, down the hill, the two ancient buggies rattled and clattered, the two ancient ponies galloped, the two ancient drivers shouted and cracked their whips. We looked on, breathless, until the vehicles were so close upon us that we had to hop into the ditch to keep from being run down; while the droshky from the beach-road won by a nose.

We scolded the drivers for whacking their gaunt old beasts, and they grinned shamefacedly. Then the loser trundled away up the hill again, and we climbed, amid much squeaking of floor-boards and sagging of springs, into the victor's carriage.

♦ ♦ ♦

UP THE SLOPES and around the curves we moved among the wooded hills. Behind us the sea spread out its wide blue wings. Deep shade fell on either side from the thick acacias. From time to time the windows of an old Russian house looked out of the gloom of its overgrown garden. In the days when the Liao-tung Peninsula was in Imperial Russian hands, these bungalows had been built as summer quarters for the army officers stationed in the Dalny and Port Arthur forts. Now many of them stood deserted in the damp shade, seemingly made of the same neglected substance as the droshkies in which we rode.

A last turn to the left brought us onto the paved highway with which the Japanese administration has linked Port Arthur and Dairen; and we found ourselves rattling along the streets of the Old Town. Western-style houses, many with broken windows, lined the road—left standing there since 1904, when their glass panes had been shattered by the bullets of the Russo-Japanese War.

♦ ♦ ♦

FORMERLY AN ORDINARY Chinese city, the Old Town has been much modernized under Japanese control. As we cloppity-clopped down the sloping street, perched high in our decrepit droshky, the pervading atmosphere of Port Arthur began to seep into our consciousness—one-third Chinese, one-third Russian, one-third Japanese. A slow and sleepy city, nevertheless it has a strong passive personality of its own.

We were charmed by its setting. The green hillsides curved around us protectingly on three sides; and in front of us, in the center of the city, rose Monument Hill. On its slope we spied a picturesque shrine with the tilted eaves and the *torii* arch of Japan; while at its top we raised our eyes to the tall cenotaph which commemorates the Japanese soldiers who fell in 1904. This high monument dominates the city and all the hills around it. And as we drew nearer in our rumbling carriage, it seemed to us like the pistil rising long and slim from the petals of a lily, the heart and core of the flower.

From time to time we talked with the driver in Chinese. He showed a characteristic native indifference toward the historic interests of the place; but, regarding his own affairs, he was more voluble. Like most of the droshky drivers, he made his living chiefly with his pony and carriage during the summer months. From morning to night, in the long warm days, he and his colleagues drove along the shady roads, looking for fares. It was not his fault, he assured us, if his horse was thin and tired. For nine months, when the resort season closed, the old beast would have rest enough.

♦ ♦ ♦

NOW AND THEN we hopped down and walked along the odd, lazy streets, to let the ancient animal rest; and once we waited while it crunched its coarse supper of chopped cane-stalks from a musty fodder basket. We made the most of these leisurely interludes afoot, peering into the little alleys and shop-fronts with their triple mixture of nationalities.

We saw, of course, the old familiar shops and shop-signs of China: hemp-shops with braided and tasseled pigtails of rope hanging outside the door; brass stores with bright copper pots and pans advertising themselves as a flame proclaims a fire; small food-shops, with the odor of hot pork and bean oil coming out from among the wooden benches and stools in the dim interior.

Japanese shops stood beside them in cosmopolitan intimacy, with tilted plants in earthenware pots before the doors, and a glimpse of floor-matting and papered lattice inside. In and out of them moved gentle women in kimonos and wooden sandals; while slant-eyed schoolboys, free of their studies for the day, shouted to each other gaily—clad in dark blue uniforms, with school caps pulled down over one eye—and lingered in front of the sweet-shops.

There were still a few Russian stores, too—a few out of the many which had once lined the low-roofed streets. Faded signs in Russian lettering remained over the shabby doorways, where heavy-set shopkeepers in blouses and boots had once catered to the wants of the Tsar's regiments and their officers and ladies.

There was a single little Russian restaurant left, and into this a Slavic friend took us. Russian business enterprises, our friend said, were generally squeezed out by the Japanese; but this one little place still managed to survive. It had been in the same side street throughout several decades, for its lease was never allowed to expire, being passed from one Russian proprietor to the next.

We were introduced to the present owner and the two pretty girls who helped him. The proprietor was a man of fine physique, with a large, intelligent head. He had been a mining engineer in Tsarist Russia; but, like so many thousands of his compatriots, he had fled from the Bolshevists to the Far East, where there were now far more applicants than jobs in his profession. Meanwhile he led a patient existence in his little restaurant, serving Russian food which, though plain and hearty, was excellent. Nostalgic White Russians came all the way from Dairen to buy a supply of his black bread—the only real black bread to be had in that part of Manchuria. We tried it, with a little pat of white unsalted butter.

Soon after we climbed back into the droshky, we crossed a bridge with the masts of sampans moored near by; and our shaggy ponies pulled us along a road beside the harbor, en route to the New Town. A beautiful landlocked bay it was, in the late afternoon light: a circle of blue water embraced by bright green hills. A group of quaint old junks, a fleet of fishing sampans with sails vivid in the sun, a picturesque schooner or two, and several modern steamers were anchored in its shelter—all completely hidden from the sea outside the narrow strip of water which split the green hills, making the entrance to the port.

Just ahead of us stood a little wooden railway station which looked, with its curved minaret, as if it had come out of a picture of some Slavic provincial village. On the hillside at our right, and beyond against the sun, rose the spacious Western houses which the Russians had built previous to 1904, giving the New Town its name. Now, of course, they were occupied mostly by Japanese.

At last it was time to turn back; and, as we trundled along the road beside the lovely blue-green bay, our old pony lifted its head and snorted with approval, glad to be bound for home. We looked up and saw the sunset pink on the hilltop monument above the city; and its long shadow pointed our way eastward toward the historic wooded hills of Ogondai.

M. M. M.

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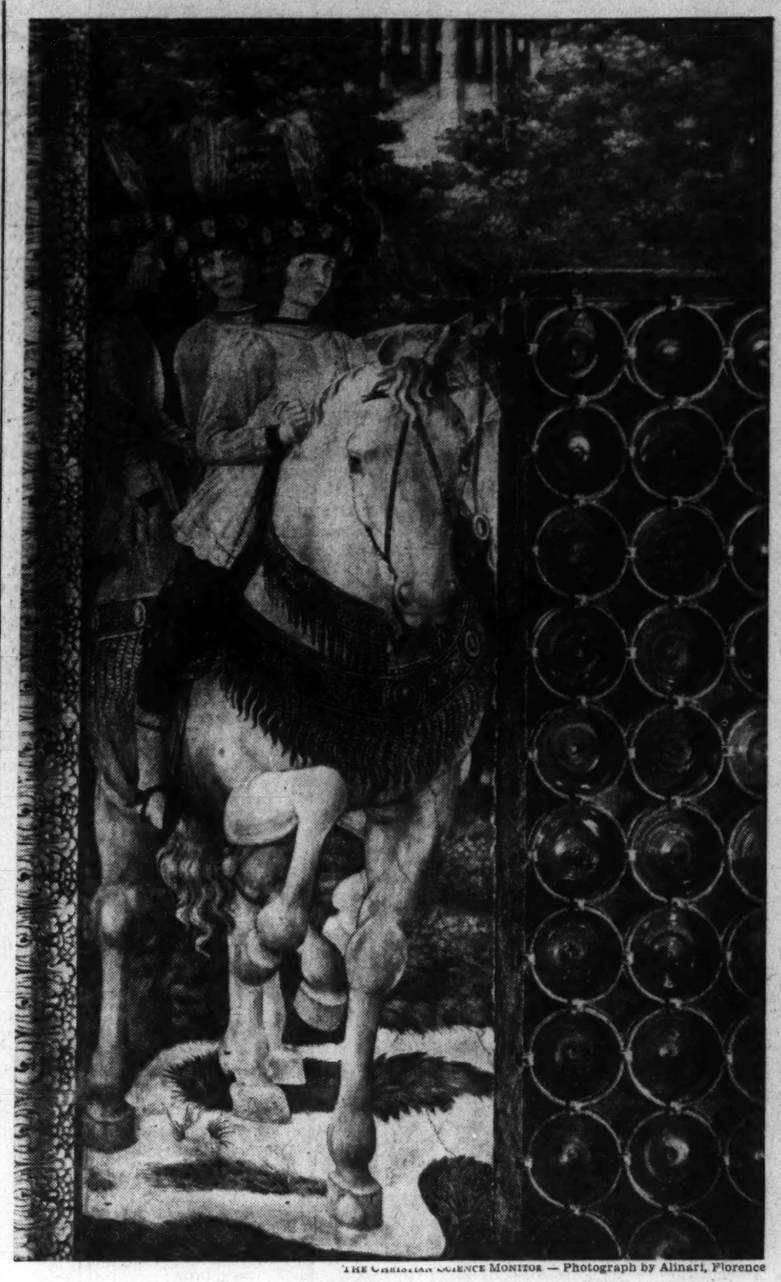

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

DETAIL FROM THE FRESCO OF THE JOURNEY OF THE MAGI, BY BENOZZO GOZZOLI: *In the Palazzo Riccardi, Florence*

THESE three young girls, who look like three little princesses in a fairy tale or legend, mounted upon their caparisoned horses and riding through a forest glade, were members of the wealthy Medici family of Florence. Nannina, Bianca and Maria were daughters of Piero and granddaughters of Cosimo *il Vecchio* who established the family fortunes, and sisters of that Lorenzo *il Magnifico* who rose to such heights of power in his native city in the later half of the fifteenth century.

When Piero dei Medici wished to beautify the room in the palace which was set apart as the family chapel, he called the famous artist, Benozzo Gozzoli, to do the work. Benozzo proceeded to represent around the walls a great procession of the Magi on their way to Bethlehem, introducing not only the leading members of the family and many distinguished figures of the period, but trees, flowers, landscapes, animals, and all the gay splendor of a gorgeous princely train. Among the rest he naturally set the three golden-haired young daughters of the house, with their turban headdresses surmounted with herons' plumes, their boyish riding habits, their delicate sweet faces.

Maria, the eldest, later married Lionetto de' Rossi, Bianca married Guglielmo de' Pazzi, and Nannina's wedding with Bernardo Rucellai was celebrated with such splendor that for days the street of the Vigna Nuova was turned into a great banqueting hall, hung with damasks and tapestries, covered over by a pergola of interwoven green garlands and by awnings of silk.

Judging from the way in which Benozzo has pictured them, these three young sisters were "lovely and pleasant" to the eye; their portrait forms one of the most delightful groups in all the great pageant of fifteenth-century splendor and romance, and its unfaded colors still glorify the walls in this old palace room.

Benjie—A Quiet Dog

HE HAD never owned a dog before, but he knew what he wanted. He would have to be strong-minded, and unless he saw the exact dog that he wanted, he would not buy it. . . .

David repeated to himself his determination not to be rushed. Sealyhams were so attractive, but he steeled his heart and made up his mind to look for faults in them. And then he saw Benjie.

He knew it was all over as soon as his eyes alighted on that particular puppy. Its tail was up, its feet planted firmly in the gravel. Benjie growled.

"Is that one sold?" he asked, trying not to appear too eager. He had already made up his mind to call the puppy Benjie.

"None of them are sold," the man told him. "They are all good. I don't mind which I keep. Do you fancy that one?"

"I like his growl," said David fatuously.

"He's a sturdy puppy and full of character. He keeps the others in order. He's a sort of self-appointed man-in-charge." He picked up the puppy and handed him to David.

"I'll take him," said David, recklessly. . . .

David and Benjie departed. The puppy was very quiet; he stared at his new owner through the slats of the box, that solemn stare that was so much a part of Benjie when he grew into sturdy doghood. If ever he was puzzled, he would stare unblinkingly at the problem.

He never cried or made any fuss about his removal. They stopped on the way through the town to buy a collar and lead. Two collars were thought necessary, one to wear now and one to grow into. Benjie shook his head with disgust when the collar was fastened round his neck, but he soon decided that it was inevitable.

They arrived in Kampala the next day, and Benjie settled down placidly to his new life. David was very proud of him. He was a thoroughbred Sealyham, not one of those short-legged terriers, often called Sealyhams. . . .

Dogs in Uganda usually belong to no particular breed, and it was therefore excusable that Benjie developed into rather a snob. He so rarely met a dog of his class and quality. He felt like a product of Eton and Oxford in Billingsgate. He was kind to his associates, but he did not mix.

He was not the only pedigree dog in Kampala by any means. There was a spaniel of merit not far away, and an Alsatian-cum-Great-Dane who inspired him with awe on account of the length of his legs. There was an aristocratic Dachshund, a Scottish terrier, and a couple of well-bred Airedales, also not far away. His bow on passing any of these was less frigid than the greeting he kept for the general canine public. . . . His face was large for the size of his body. It was a benign face, with an expression of gentle sweetness which showed his kind disposition, and his brown eyes were alert and sparkling.

Although he invited attention by his delightful appearance, he had very little use for strangers. He was a one-man dog. All his affections were centred on David Fielding, his beloved master, the beginning and the end of Benjie's world.—K. D. NASON, in "The Dog with a Bad Name." (London: Country Life.)

Rain on Cape Cod

THE rain now makes a cavern of this Cape,
Closes the sky, and kindly turns our eyes
To delicate webs of soft-green moss that drape
The forest, where the lichened tree-trunks rise;
Lichens so frilly, and so softly hued,
Mosses so springy-deep to walk upon
That in this pine-green wet we walk subdued,
Breathing the fragrance from the woodland drawn.

And in another grove the needles lie
Soft, golden brown and smooth beneath our feet.
Here is a shell dropped where a crow flew by;
In woods, a tinted shell is sudden-sweet!
Here is a patch of chubby wintergreen,
Here runs the bear-berry on silver sand.
Oh, lovely rain to scour the world so clean,—
To turn our gaze upon the brightening land!

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

Embodiment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world, thinking largely in terms of matter, believes in a material universe and holds man to be a compound of good and evil, with the accent often on the evil. With evil accepted by many as a stubborn reality, the scientific statement that because God is infinite good, evil is an illusion, without cause, embodiment, or actual expression, may seem indeed startling. Yet it is shown, through the teachings of Christian Science, to be no more unreasonable to discredit unreservedly the testimony of the five physical senses in regard to the presence of evil and discord than it is to reject the equally false sense testimony of a rising and setting sun or of a flat earth.

This Science declares that Spirit, God, is infinite and omnipresent; that man is the perfect creation and expression of Spirit and not a corporeal entity, the repository of mortal discords, limitations, and imperfections, the ills of the flesh. And, furthermore, Christian Science declares that man lives in a spiritual universe wherein there is nothing to harm and endanger him, but only that which can bless and help him. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 3), "God is All-in-all;" and she continues, "He is all the Life and Mind there is or can be."

A striking illustration of the protection available through turning away from the evidence of material sense to God's allness is related in the sixth chapter of II Kings. A great host, sent forth by the Syrian king who desired Elisha's destruction, had surrounded the city where the prophet was staying. However, Elisha was not distressed by the seemingly great number of the hostile forces, and recognized only the hosts of Truth as present and real. This pure conviction of God's omnipresence enabled him to discern that "the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha"—a fact which was hidden from the frightened, materialistic thinking of his servant until the young man's eyes were opened through Elisha's prayer, "Open his eyes, that he may see."

Man lives, moves, and has his being in the purity and serenity of infinite Love, where nothing sordid, discordant, or harassing has a foothold. Nothing unworthy of God is manifested by the real man, His idea, and therefore disease is no part of man's spiritual being. Why prolong the false, illegitimate evidence of mortal sense by fretting over it or continually examining it as something real since release comes by refusing to contemplate discord and expressing joy and confidence that it has no place in God's creation.

One should prayerfully watch that the carnal mind does not use him to think its lies, which include all unloving and fearful thoughts and all imperfect mental pictures. Inharmony must be entertained in thought before it can be manifested in the human body. Purified and spiritualized thinking ensures enduring health and harmony.

Perhaps one contending with a physical defect that is quite noticeable may think, Oh, if this were not so evident to others, its unreality could be much more easily demonstrated. One can protect oneself from curious mortal gaze, which is really powerless, by realizing that all others, like himself, are ideas of the immortal Mind, and therefore of purer eyes than to behold that which denies the perfection and omnipresence of God. He will also discover that in proportion as the difficulty becomes less real to him, it will become less evident to others, until it disappears altogether.

Throughout mortal history evil has claimed to embody in certain persons in influential positions mad ambition, ruthless dictatorship, tyranny, imperialism, and oppression—all these being phases of the belief that man can express a selfhood apart from the divine nature and act in disobedience to the divine will. These boastful claims have no reality, authority, or permanence in true being, and they can never succeed in the attempt to upset the order of the real universe. Man's *raison d'être* is to show forth God's government; and this divine purpose can never be obscured or overthrown. "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord."

Lack and poverty obtain in the belief that substance can be embodied in finite matter and consequently be exhausted; that supply may be monopolized, and that some individuals have more than they need and many more have little or none at all; whereas, in reality substance emanates from inexhaustible and impartial Spirit, and is expressed in the inner rich resources of man's consciousness—in the ideas of honesty, spiritual understanding, courage, confidence, intelligence, joy, and love for God and man. Such substantial qualities can be used freely and continuously by everyone and will never deteriorate or be exhausted.

God never slumbers nor sleeps; neither are His attributes of health, wholeness, strength, immortality, abundance, perfection, nor His faculties of sight and hearing ever unexpressed. Man is now and always embodying, imaging forth, these attributes and faculties which are spiritual facts. And as Mrs. Eddy explains in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 207, 208): "Spiritual facts are not inverted; the opposite discord, which bears no resemblance to spirituality, is not real. The only evidence of this inversion is obtained from suppositional error, which affords no proof of God, Spirit, or of the spiritual creation." The understanding of Christian Science enables us to replace "suppositional error" with the facts of the spiritual creation and so demonstrate harmony in our individual experiences.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

ENCARNACION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL MUNDO, pensando principalmente en términos materiales, cree en un universo material y considera al hombre como un compuesto de cosas buenas y malas, muchas veces acentuando más bien lo malo. Mientras muchos acepten el mal como una realidad obstinada, la declaración científica de que, puesto que Dios es el bien infinito, el mal tiene que ser una ilusión, sin causa, encarnación ni expresión actual, tal vez parezca sorprendente de veras. Y sin embargo, las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana nos demuestran que no es más absurdo rechazar sin reserva el testimonio de los cinco sentidos corporales con respecto a la presencia del mal y de la discordia, de lo que es refutar el testimonio de los sentidos, igualmente erróneo, acerca de un sol que se levanta y se pone o de un mundo que es llano.

Esta Ciencia declara que el Espíritu, Dios, es infinito y omnipresente; que el hombre es la creación perfecta, la expresión perfecta, del Espíritu y no una entidad corpórea, repositorio de discordias, limitaciones e imperfecciones mortales, a saber, los males de la carne. Y, además, la Ciencia Cristiana declara que el hombre vive en un universo espiritual, en donde no hay nada que pueda hacerle daño o ponerle en peligro, sino sólo aquello que puede bendecirle y ayudarle. La Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 3 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN): "Dios es el Todo-en-todo"; y luego continúa: "El es toda la Vida y Mente que hay o puede haber."

Una ilustración sorprendente de la protección que nos puede venir, si volvemos la vista de la evidencia del sentido material a la totalidad de Dios, se cuenta en el capítulo sexto del LIBRO SEGUNDO DE LOS REYES. Un gran ejército que el rey de Siria, el cual deseaba la destrucción de Eliseo, había mandado, cercó la ciudad donde el profeta estaba. Eliseo, sin embargo, no se turbó a causa de la supremacía numérica de las huestes enemigas, no reconociendo más que las huestes de la Verdad como presentes y reales. Esta convicción pura de la omnipresencia de Dios le capacitó para percibir que "el cerro estaba lleno de caballos y carros de fuego en derredor de Eliseo"—un hecho que estaba velado al pensamiento materialista y ateimorizado de su criado, hasta que los ojos del mozo fueron abiertos por medio de la oración de Eliseo: "¡Jehová, ruégote le abras los ojos, para que pueda ver!"

El hombre vive, se mueve y tiene su ser en la pureza y serenidad del Amor infinito, en donde nada que sea sórdido, discordante o perturbador puede tener fundamento. Nada que no sea digno de Dios puede manifestarse en el hombre verdadero, Su idea; y por eso la enfermedad no tiene parte en el ser espiritual del hombre. ¿Por qué ha de prolongarse la evidencia falsa e ilegítima del sentido mortal, por qué hemos de preocuparnos por ella o examinarla continuamente como si fuera algo real, puesto que la redención viene cuando rehusamos contemplar la discordia, expresando más bien alegría y confianza de que ella no tiene lugar en la creación de Dios.

Debiera uno vigilar con consagración para cuidarse de que la mente mortal no le domine, haciéndole pensar sus mentiras, las cuales incluyen todos los pensamientos faltos de amor y llenos de temor y todos los cuadros mentales de imperfección. La discordia tiene que pensarse, antes de que pueda manifestarse en el cuerpo humano. Una manera de pensar purificada y espiritualizada asegura salud y armonía duraderas.

Tal vez alguien que tenga una deformidad corporal bastante conspicua pueda pensar: ¡Oh! si esto no fuese tan evidente a los demás, su irrealidad pudiera demostrarse mucho más fácilmente. Puede uno protegerse de la mirada curiosa de la mente mortal—que realmente no tiene poder—dándose cuenta de que los otros son ideas de la Mente inmortal, lo mismo que él, y por lo tanto "de ojos demasiado puros para mirar" lo que niega la perfección y omnipresencia de Dios. Descubrirá también que en la proporción en que la dificultad le parezca menos real a él, llegará a ser menos evidente a los demás, hasta que desaparezca completamente.

A través de toda la historia de la experiencia mortal, el mal ha pretendido encarnar en ciertas personas con puestos de influencia, ambición desatinada, dictatura cruel, tiranía, imperialismo y opresión—todo ello expresando fases de la creencia que el hombre puede tener una identidad aparte de la naturaleza divina y obrar en desobediencia a la voluntad divina. Estas pretensiones soberbias no tienen realidad, autoridad o permanencia en la existencia verdadera y no pueden jamás tener éxito en su designio de trastornar el orden del universo verdadero. El fin para que el hombre existe, su "razón de ser", consiste en demostrar el gobierno de Dios; y este intento divino no puede jamás ser obscurecido o derrocado. "Vosotros sois mis testigos, dice Jehová."

La escasez y la pobreza dominan por la creencia de que la substancia puede ser encarnada en la materia limitada y que por lo tanto puede agotarse, que la fuente de provisión puede monopolizarse, y que algunas personas tienen más de lo que necesitan, mientras que otras tienen poco o nada. Pero en realidad la substancia emana del Espíritu, inagotable e imparcial, y se expresa en los abundantes recursos interiores de la conciencia del hombre—en las ideas de la integridad, del entendimiento espiritual, del ánimo, de la confianza, de la inteligencia, de la alegría, del amor hacia Dios y el hombre. Cualidades substanciales de esta clase pueden usarse libre y continuamente por todo el mundo sin echarse a perder ni agotarse jamás.

Dios no dormita ni duerme; ni es posible que Sus atributos de salud, integridad, fuerza, inmortalidad, abundancia, perfección, ni Sus facultades de vista y oído puedan jamás quedar sin expresión. El hombre—ahora y siempre—encarna, refleja, tales atributos y facultades que son hechos espirituales. Como Mary Baker Eddy explica en las páginas 207 y 208 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Los hechos espirituales no son invertidos; la discordia opuesta, que no se parece a la espiritualidad, no es real. La única evidencia de esta inversión se obtiene del error supuesto que no ofrece ninguna prueba de Dios, del Espíritu o de la creación espiritual." El entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana nos capacita para reemplazar al "error supuesto" con los hechos de la creación espiritual y demostrar así la armonía en nuestras experiencias individuales.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Waterfront Dawn

GRAY shadows gather on the eastern shore.
A vessel upstream, green lamp dimly glowing,
Moves in the cold mist like an image flowing
Across a lifeless wall. No creaking oar
Disturbs the crouching gloom. The fog drifts lower
In heavy folds, and in the silence near
A lazy tide slaps at the oozy pier
As if the very pulse of earth ran slower.

Then a door opens, and a tap of feet
Sounds once across the pallid aqueous air
Far down the smoky tunnel of the street,
And at the distant shrouded bulkhead, where
The fog half lifted, light and darkness meet,
And the tide turns and races strong and fair.

CHARLES MALAM

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More Revenue Chief Issue In New Hampshire

Granite State Legislature Opens Sessions With G. O. P. in Control

Sales Tax Proposed

Budget Requests for Coming Fiscal Year Amount to $4,209,300

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6—Under the dome of the State Capitol 442 members of the 122d New Hampshire General Court convened just before noon today.

The joint session of the House and Senate recessed this noon without naming state officers. But, inasmuch as the Republican party has a large working majority in both lawmaking branches it was deemed practically certain by observers that the following state officials named by that party at last evening's caucus will be elected by the joint session later in the day.

Those nominated by the Republicans are: For Secretary of State, Enoch D. Fuller; state treasurer, F. Gordon Kimball of Concord; commissary general, Adj. Gen. Charles W. Howard of Concord; Speaker of the House, Representative Oren V. Henderson of Durham, and president of the Senate, Dr. Anson C. Alexander of Boscawen. Harrie M. Young of Manchester was nominated clerk of the House; Cyril J. Fretwell of Concord, assistant clerk; Francis H. Buffum of Dunbarton, reading clerk; Guy S. Neal of Acworth, sergeant at arms, and Arthur A. Tilton of Laconia, Lenne C. Twombley of Hill, Harry S. Yeaton of Newcastle and Clifton B. Tarlson of Laconia, doorkeepers.

This year's session will be in absolute control of the Republican party as is the entire state government. The House of Representatives—the largest state law-making body in the country—has 229 Republicans out of a total membership of 418. The G. O. P. rules the Senate 16 to 8. Major Francis P. Murphy, a Republican, will take the oath of office as Governor tomorrow noon. His Council will also be of the ruling party affiliation.

Raising of Revenue

Unquestionably the paramount problem facing the legislators is that of raising revenue to meet the rising cost of state government. At the same time they must heed the warning of many organized groups that present sources of tax revenue cannot be expected to carry the burden of still higher taxation.

The Legislature will be asked to act upon the budget requests already filed with the state comptroller, Charles T. Patten. If the sums requested are approved it will call for an appropriation of $4,209,300 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and $4,444,668 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

Both of these figures are sizable increases over the $3,563,088 actually expended by the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and the $3,850,122 appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937.

Relief Grants

The budget estimates do not take into consideration sums that might be spent as direct relief grants to the various cities, towns, and counties of the State.

If the budget requests are adopted the State can strike a balance only by raising direct taxes of $2,055,804 for the first of the two fiscal years and $2,276,932 for the second.

Even though the State tax revenue has been on the upturn, present sources would not be sufficient to meet the requirements. State taxes actually collected, after abatements, last year amounted to $1,473,423. Tax

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Credit Union Growth Shown in Bay State

Boston News Today

Credit Unions Show Progress

Credit unions, with 26 years of service behind them, have reached new peaks of prosperity in Massachusetts with total assets amounting to $16,400,000, or $1,000,000 more than the figure of seven months ago, Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce announced today.

The 334 unions now operating in the State have nearly $5,250,000 in liquid assets which may be readily converted for purposes of meeting membership requirements, the commissioner reported. Actual cash on hand amounted to nearly $3,500,000.

That the unions are becoming tremendously popular was indicated in the commissioner's estimate that in the past four months, loans to members increased by $300,000. Memberships now total 139,000 and borrowers exceed 69,000 — figures never before equaled in the history of the local movement, the commissioner said.

Curley Enters School Situation

All activity of the Board of School House Commissioners, normally a board of three non-salaried appointees, was halted today by Gov. James M. Curley's appointment of a fourth member.

Last night the Governor appointed Henry F. Brennan, assistant treasurer of the Hibernia Savings Bank, to the Board of School House Commissioners, expressing his belief that only two members of that board now legally hold office.

About two weeks ago Mayor Mansfield dismissed his own appointee, James J. Egan, from the board for his connection with the Dighton dog track, naming Leo J. Dunn to the position. Mr. Egan then asked the Supreme Court to halt his ouster by the Mayor and to restrain Mr. Dunn from acting as a member of the commission.

His petition was heard yesterday by Justice Fred T. Field, but decision of the case was put over. Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel for the city, asked for and was granted a week in which to file a brief stating the Mayor's case. When that is received Judge Field will consider his decision.

Under the law one member of the Board of School House Commissioners is appointed by the Mayor, one by the School Committee and a third by these two. If, after a month's duration, no agreement can be reached on a third member, this appointment is made by the Governor.

The term of Francis R. Bangs, a commissioner, expired on Dec. 1 and no action was taken on his reappointment until Mayor Mansfield suddenly ousted Mr. Egan and appointed Mr. Dunn. Shortly after Mr. Bangs was reappointed by Mr. Dunn and Richard J. Lane, chairman of the commission.

The Board of School House Commissioners appoint the superintendent of school buildings and construction, a $9000 position of unspecified duration, at present held by William W. Drummey.

Broker Nazzaro Sentenced by Court

Edmund N. Nazzaro, State street broker, was sentenced to three to five years in the State Prison today by Judge John M. Gibbs in the Suffolk Superior Court.

Nazzaro pleaded guilt last spring to an indictment for larceny of $12,000 from his customers. Sentence was postponed each time his case appeared on the court docket to permit him to make restitution.

Hurley Resigns; Becomes Judge

Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, resigned as Lietutenant Governor of Massachusetts at 1:10 this afternoon in order to be free to become associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. He succeeds Judge Alonzo R. Weed, who passed on a week ago.

His appointment to this $12,000-a-year, lifetime post by Governor Curley was immediately and unanimously confirmed by the Governor's Council.

The Council also confirmed several other judicial appointments, including that of Carl M. Swift of Barnstable to succeed his father, Frederick C. Swift, as justice of the first district of Barnstable. The latter resigned last week on the understanding that his son would be named.

Governor Curley's nomination of Frank Kopelman of Newton to succeed Carl M. Swift as special justice of the same court was also confirmed, as was that of Israel Cherry of Boston, as special justice of the Lynn district court to succeed Elisha M. Stevens, who resigned recently.

Mayor Challenges Naming of Green

Members of the Boston City Council awaited today a ruling by Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel, as to whether or not Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield controls the appointive power for city messenger and clerk of committees.

Mayor Mansfield last night asked Mr. Foley to decide whether the City Council controls these two posts, established for service to that body, or if the Mayor must appoint these "department" heads.

By this action the question arises whether Robert E. Green of Somerville, appointed to the $5500 clerk of committees position 10 days ago, legally holds office. By the ruling of Mr. Foley hinges the possibility that the courts may be asked to rule on the question.

Mr. Green, appointed by the council, is a brother of Thomas H. Green, state commissioner of civil service. By a majority of votes he defeated John F. Gilmore of Charlestown, a clerk in Mayor Mansfield's office, for the post. According to many reports at City Hall, Mr. Mansfield was disappointed that Mr. Gilmore was not elected to the clerkship.

If Mr. Foley rules that the Green appointment was illegal, that the Mayor must appoint the clerk of committees and the city messenger, this decision will be contested by Mr. Green, it was indicated.

Mayor Mansfield stated he doubted the legality of the appointment because the city charter provides that the City Council, with the approval of the Mayor, may create new departments, but that "the charter plainly states that all heads of departments are appointed by the Mayor and are removable by him without the approval of the City Council."

When the positions of city messenger and clerk of committees were created in 1928, the Mayor said, they were created as two new departments, namely, the Department of Clerk of Committees and the Department of City Messenger.

Three Men Held In Police Assault

As the result of rapid work on the part of the police in tracing the automobile from which two patrolmen were hurled from the running board by thugs and seriously injured, three men are now being held in custody.

Pending arraignment tomorrow the police are making further investigation into activities of the men on the night of the assault.

The patrolmen assaulted are members of the new Special Service Squad which has been given a roving detail in the early morning hours. When they boarded an automobile early yesterday morning to question its occupants and investigate its cargo, the car started up and went through Jamaica Plain at 70 miles an hour. During the escape its occupants knocked the patrolmen off the running board.

Bay State Legislature Is Sworn In

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. James M. Curley Administers Oath of Office to Members of Both Branches Assembled in the House of Representatives

Barrows Faces Tax Problem As Maine Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 6—Lewis O. Barrows, Maine's new Republican Governor, takes office here tomorrow facing more perplexing problems than confronted him when he first came to the State House to serve as a page in the 1907 Senate, of which his father, George M. Barrows of Newport, was a member.

Preferring, he said, to keep for his inaugural address his detailed views on the outlook for the next two years, Governor-elect Barrows said today the State's "distressing financial problems" are his paramount concern.

Legislative problems, old-age pensions, welfare, additional school funds, deficits and the exhausted contingent fund already have been outlined by various state officials who have estimated there is need for $7,000,000 in additional revenue.

Governor-elect Barrows chose not to commit himself today on the method of meeting the financial demands. "That is a prerogative of the Legislature," he said, "it is up to them how the money will be raised."

Indicating he is a confirmed believer in a sharp line between the executive and the legislative functions of government, he declined also to comment in advance of his inaugural on the question of new taxes. "That also is a prerogative of the Legislature. My discussion of it would be premature," he said.

"The problem as I see it is fundamentally one of finance. There is so much to be raised. How the Legislature will do it, time alone will tell." Firm in his belief rigid economy must prevail, Governor-elect Barrows previously has said that he looks forward to "rough sledding." Today he expressed confidence in the combined abilities of the eighty-eighth legislature to work out a solution to the problems.

The legislature, which organized today is composed of 123 Republicans and 28 Democrats in the House, 29 Republicans and four Democrats in the Senate.

Proctor, Vermont Speaker; Dunklee Heads Senate

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 6 (AP)—Representative Mortimer C. Proctor of Proctor, was elected speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives today without opposition when that body convened for the 1937 session.

He was nominated by Representative F. E. Kellogg of Benson. Those who seconded the nomination included: Representatives Charles B. Adams of Waterbury and Robert W. McCuen of Vergennes, who previously had withdrawn as candidates, and Representative James E. Burke of Burlington.

Ernest Dunklee of Vernon, like Mr. Proctor, a Republican, was elected president pro tem of the Senate.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Connecticut May Bond Public Building Fund

Governor Cross Appeals for Nonpartisan Era of Accomplishment

Legislature Faces Task of Raising Revenue for Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6—Calling for a six months' holiday from partisanship, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross delivered his fourth inaugural message today to the Connecticut General Assembly, a Legislature where Republicans control the lower house and the Governor's Democratic party controls the Senate.

"Let us," he told the legislators, "without prejudice or bias, move forward together with sure aim to full achievement in the great task that awaits us."

The Governor—first, since the Civil War to serve more than three terms—took up state finances as the major topic of his inaugural. He repeated the recommendation already made by the State Board of Finance and Control, over which he presides as chairman, that serial bonds be issued to fund the State's accumulated deficit and provide funds for a building program. He went further to "suggest" for the Legislature's consideration the raising of funds to maintain new governmental activities by revisions in the tax base.

For Revised Tax Base

The bond issue suggested is for $25,000,000. "You may conclude," said the Governor, "that about $4,000,000 (annually) should be raised by revising the base of our tax system." He did not specify how the tax base should be revised, but his words brought back to legislators memory of the conflict in the same legislative halls two years ago over a sales tax and a tax on dividends and interest, both of which were defeated.

Governor Cross, who has established something of a reputation for the appointment of investigating commissions, recommended another in his inaugural, to study the unemployment insurance problem in the State so that "proper action" could be taken if the Social Security Act is declared unconstitutional. The State has recently set up an unemployment compensation plan dependent on the Social Security Act.

Points Parallel

He reminded the legislators that "the six years during which I have held the office of Governor nearly correspond with a period of industrial and agricultural depression unprecedented in the history of the Republic."

"If Connecticut has suffered less than many other states, it has been largely because of the variety of our industries and the skillful management of our manufacturing corporations," he said. . . . The metal and related industries have been the first to regain their former prosperity. The textile industries, owing partly

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Wragg and Cahill Elected to Head Senate and House

Bay State Legislature Opens Its Session by Organizing

Gift to Curley Cause of Delay

On the opening of the 150th session of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham was elected president of the Senate and Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. Both elections had been expected.

Proceedings were delayed three-quarters of an hour while the Senators and Representatives awaited the arrival of Governor Curley. The Governor was detained at exercises in the Hall of Flags where he was presented with a jewel-studded Maltese cross "for distinguished service in peace time."

Mrs. Parker Officiates

This was presented by Mrs. Agnes H. Parker, former national president of the Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R. and for two years an assistant secretary in the Governor's office and also a worker in the Governor's employment office. The medal was the gift of admirers of the Governor. Mrs Parker said she was fulfilling the ambition of 20 years in making the presentation.

Thirty-nine senators took the oath of office, including Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, first woman to sit in that chamber. One senator was absent—Senator Joseph P. Donahue of Medford.

In the House, whose gallery contained many more visitors than those holding tickets for the Senate gallery, two women members were sworn in, in contrast to the five who were seated last session.

Succeeds Moran

Senator Wragg succeeds Senator James G. Moran in this morning's election and Representative Cahill takes the place formerly occupied by Leverett Saltonstall.

Today's balloting was in sharp contrast to the election of President of the Senate two years ago. At that time the Senators wrangled for seven days and 19 ballots were required to elect Senator Moran. This delay was caused by the Democratic members demanding a proportionate share of the chairmanships of committees on the basis that there were 21 Republican and 19 Democratic members, and therefore, by Democratic logic, half the chairmanships should go to members of that party. The result was the choice of Moran.

Senator Wragg received 26 votes, Senator Edward C. Carroll, 10 votes and Senator James P. Meehan, one. Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., (D) voted for Senator Wragg and at the opening of the meeting attempted to have the vote made unanimous.

The House vote was—Cahill, 135 votes; Representative Patrick J. Walsh, 101. Four members of the House were absent.

Officers Named

In the Senate the following officers were named:

Republican floor leader, Senator Joseph R. Cotton, of Lexington.

Democratic floor leader, Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston.

Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Angier L. Goodwin, of Melrose.

Senate clerk, Irving N. Hayden of Wollaston.

Sergeant-at-arms, Charles O. Holt of Somerville.

In the House of Representatives these leaders were chosen:

Republican floor leader, William E. Kirkpatrick of Holyoke.

Democratic floor leader, Patrick J. Welsh of Boston.

Republican whip, Christian A. Herter of Boston.

House clerk, Frank E. Bridgman of Quincy.

Carrying out his previously an-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Major Issues Include Tax Limit, Teachers' Oath and Old-Age Aid Laws

Curb of Council Power Proposed

As the 150th Massachusetts Legislature organized today for tomorrow's gubernatorial inaugural ceremony, the proposed $25 real estate tax limit, repeal of the teachers' oath law, curbing of the powers of the Executive Council and modification of the old-age assistance laws loomed as major issues.

However, the fact that the inaugural address of Charles F. Hurley, the incoming Governor, has not yet been delivered and that 11 more days remain for filing of bills discloses the greater portion of the proposals for the coming session as still being unknown.

400 Measures

To date approximately 400 proposals have been filed with the clerk of the House and nearly 100 with the Senate clerk. Upon these figures it is expected approximately 1700 to 1800 bills will be submitted this year, most of them on minor issues.

The $25 tax limit is the subject of a constitutional amendment proposal and may be considered either in 1937 or 1938 by the present Legislature. It is expected no vote will be taken this year. However, it is possible hearings will be held this year.

Widespread Demand

In view of the widespread demand for government economy to lessen the burden on the taxpayers, this issue is fundamentally important. Whether it will be adopted is problematical, but any concerted drive behind it probably will lead to some retrenchment in the cities and towns.

Any discussion of governmental economy immediately brings up the subject of biennial legislative sessions. Before the 1937-38 Legislature lies an initiative petition for biennials, under which the sponsors claim approximately $400,000 may be saved in a two-year period.

Teachers' Oath

The teachers' oath issue has been prominent in the past two years, first when the law was passed and second when a repeal proposal was turned down. The backers of repeal believe they have sufficient strength this year to win.

In view of the decisions of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, curbing drastically the powers of the Executive Council, political observers look upon the move to curb the statutory powers of the council as of major importance.

Power Remaining

Should all statutory duties of the council be repealed, the only power remaining would be that to approve judicial and a few minor appointments. The council's present function of approving or blocking department head appointments is statutory.

At present it appears certain a stout legislative battle will be fought to push through this council-weakening bill.

Old-Age Law

The drive to modify the old-age assistance law includes the proposed elimination of the clause under which children of needy aged are held responsible for aid to their parents up to the extent of their ability. In addition, increases in the amount of property and insurance which may be retained by a recipient are being sought.

From the special recess commission on taxation and expenditures are coming several tax proposals, including a recommendation that the State tax on dog race betting receipts be increased. This recommendation is certain to develop considerable opposition from the dog racing interests which in the past have been powerful on Beacon Hill.

Motor Insurance

Compulsory automobile liability insurance will suffer the usual attacks, which will include proposed repeal of the law, recommended flat rates and a state fund to eliminate the present private insurance company handling of the business.

The insurance question takes on

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Live Chicks Pop Out of 'Telegram' Yale Students 'Wired' to Smith Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Three Smith College girls who have boy friends at Yale, signed on the dotted line last week and received a large cardboard box from a Western Union messenger boy. Anxiously they opened it, wondering what was inside—particularly curious because the day before they had wired a crate of rabbits to Yale.

Out into daylight came a brood of lusty chicks—plus an angry Bantam rooster that failed to keep his cocky opinion of the prank to himself.

Shipping barnyard pets by telegraph began last fall when a Yale student answered his father's query, "What do I get out of paying your bills?" by wiring Dad a live duck.

Of course the duck didn't travel by telegraph any more than did that pair of muddy boots hung across the wires of the newly strung Baltimore to Washington line early in the history of telegraphy. A housewife noticing them the next morning was informed "their dirty condition is due to having traveled so fast between the two cities."

Of course people understand nowadays that telegraph money orders are filled on the receiving end, and whenever use is made of the shopping order service, messenger boys buy the required articles in the market.

One duck delivered to a midshipman at Annapolis laid an egg en route. A Philadelphia publisher who wanted to give a live pig as a novelty prize for a golf tournament recently, tried without success to find one. It seems there was plenty of ham, bacon, pigs feet, etc., but no grunters or squeelers on the hoof.

Remembering Western Union and the Shopping Order Service, he went to the nearest telegraph office and wired himself a live pig. It was then up to Western Union officials to get in touch with a meat packer, buy a porker, and deliver it to the address specified.

"What next?" they ask.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast, continued cold, with lowest temperatures in the lower 20's tonight; Thursday cloudy with rising temperature and probably snow turning to rain. Moderate to fresh northerly shifting to east and southeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperatures followed by snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain or snow, with slowly rising temperatures Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh strong shifting to east or southeast winds and weather becoming overcast, followed by rain over south and rain or snow over north portions Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	22	Minneapolis	18	-2
Bermuda	66	..	New Orleans	62	54
Chicago	30	26	New York	36	30
Denver	2	2	Norfolk	43	42
Helena	-18	-20	Philadelphia	30	30
Jacksonville	58	56	St. Louis	42	40
Kansas City	44	32	San Francisco	60	46
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	34	32
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 6
B—Minimum, Jan. 5

High Tide at Boston
Wednesday, 6:36 p. m.; height, 7.6 feet.
Thursday, 7:00 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

WPA Employees Found To Get Pay Without Working

Finding the slip-up that allowed certain WPA workers to draw wages without performing work was the chief problem confronting Massachusetts WPA officials today.

Under direction of Lawrence J. Bresnahan, state head of WPA employment, a minute search was begun into the situation disclosed yesterday, which found several groups of project workers reading, writing or just playing games, while they waited for pay day.

Such workers, some of whom were reported located at the Army Base, some of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, and others in various localities throughout the State, are former federal art project employees, dimissed Dec. 19 when a quota cut of 832 persons went into effect. These persons, subsequently on Dec. 21, were transferred to regular WPA rolls which meant having their salary reduced from $95 to $85 a month.

Disclosed in Complaints

The situation came to light yesterday at the WPA headquarters in the Park Square building when a delegation representing the former musicians and actors protested to Lieut. Col. James J. McDonough, state WPA administrator.

Detailing their woes, the heads of five unions interested in WPA activities—who have continually protested the dropping of the 832 workers—charged that even though assurances had been given that no needy persons would be dismissed, some of the workers still remain jobless, some have been placed on work prejudicial to their health, and still others have been placed on projects already overmanned, with the result that their positions are uncertain while they remain unoccupied.

Furthermore, these union heads stated, the present employment of these workers, as compared with their activities on the arts projects, is not resulting in savings, as implied by their lower wages, but instead means loss and inefficiency to the WPA.

Want Return to Jobs

They requested Colonel McDonough, who at present has no control over the federal projects, to obtain jurisdiction from Washington, so he may reinstate these workers to their former jobs.

By way of explanation as to how

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Mother Church Lecture On Christian Science

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Law of God Applied to Human Affairs." The lecturer, Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook of Kansas City, Missouri, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katharine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15.

OPERA HOUSE — "Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert, with J. Charles Olibert, Diana Gaylen and Roy Cropper. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—Jeanette MacDonald and Clark Gable in "San Francisco." 2:25, 5:45, 9:05. Also six Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse cartoons. Tomorrow: "Come and Get It." Also "All American Chump."

TREMONT—Robert Taylor and Janet Gaynor in "Small Town Girl." 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:12, 6:34, 9:55. Also "Dance Band," with Buddy Rogers. 10:43 a. m., 1:49, 5:11, 8:33.

MEMORIAL—"That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

EXETER — "East Meets West," with George Arliss. 1:25, 4:54, 7:50. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas. 3:10, 6:08, 9:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, Mady Christians, Joel McCrea and Frances Farmer. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Under Your Spell," featuring Lawrence Tibbett. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Clyde Lucas and his orchestra, Ted Husing, "Western Sketches," "Legend of Lei," "Touring Brazil," "Do and Sew," latest newsreels and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—"The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:54, 10. Stage: Jane Withers heading musical revue.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday. 10, 11 and 12.

UPTOWN—"Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:20, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3, 5:50, 8:50.

Music

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting, Francesco Zecchino, violinist, guest soloist, Sanders Theater. 8:15.

Other Events

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS—South End Community Theater presents "Correspondence Courtship." Brighton High School Center, Warren and Cambridge Streets. 8.

Tomorrow

CITY CLUB — Luncheon. J. Weston Allen, assistant United States Attorney General, speaker, on "New Immigration Problems." 12:15.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Circling America" with Miss Mildred Seymour. Canoeing in Moosehead: A Step in New Brunswick. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Flemish Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Reward Promised In Bottle Asked Of 'Millionaires'

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Three "millionaires," who cast a bottle on the Atlantic four days out of Galway, Ireland, last July, offering a substantial reward to the finder, today were asked to make good.

Michael Cribben, one of the three, received a letter from Martin McDonagh, Horn Roundstone, County Galway, Ireland, informing him that he had picked up the bottle on the west coast of Connemara, Dec. 15.

"I am writing for the substantial reward you and the other two millionaire gentlemen offered the finder," the letter said. "P. S.—Please write to me soon and include the money in the letter as I can use it.

Mr. Cribben said that since neither he nor Bartley Mulhern of Portland, Maine, nor Frank Halloran of New York, who sponsored the prank with him, were millionaires they could not fulfill their promise. But, he added, he would write to them and decide upon a joint gift to Mr. McDonagh.

The bottle, Mr. Cribben said, traveled 1600 miles.

Bay State Farmers' Meetings Open With 2500 at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Upwards of 2500 farmers from various parts of the State assembled at the Municipal Auditorium here today for the opening sessions of the nineteenth annual union agricultural meetings, which will continue tomorrow and Friday.

Leaving their hotels, which they crowded to capacity, and coming in by automobile and train, to attend early meetings, representatives of virtually every organized agricultural group in the State, crowded into the auditorium to inspect exhibits before scheduled meetings opened.

Scheduled highlights of the day's program which opened with business sessions, were meetings of the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, and the Massachusetts Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

To speak to the poultry federation later in the day were Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter of New York city and Harold Rotzel, West Medway. The fruit growers' speakers' program included talks by R. A. Van Meter, head of the pomology department at the Massachusetts State College; Sheldon W. Funk of Boyerstown, Penna., and S. R. Parker, Amherst. On the speakers' list of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association was Dr. J. A. Gamble, Washington, D. C.

The New England Sheep and Wool Growers' Association was scheduled to hear Carl W. Burrows, Somerville; James H. Kennedy Jr., Lowell, and W. J. Connell of Pennsylvania. On the program of the Massachusetts Roadside Stand Association were listed Mrs. Hazel H. Albertson, West Newton, and Harold F. Vaughan, Boston.

Prof. Kenneth Morrow of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Prof. H. L. Garrigus of the Connecticut State College were to address the New England Brown Swiss Breeders' Association.

Dr. A. S. Cleaves, Gardner, was listed as the main speaker on the program of the Massachusetts Veterinary Association.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

expenditures of the State. A $14,000,000 deficit in the general fund, from which most state activities are financed, has been carried by short-term borrowings. The plan is now to fund that debt with the same bond issue that will provide the building funds.

Twenty-five million dollars has been suggested by the Control Board and the Governor as the amount of the bond issue. It would take care of the debt and leave some $11,000,000 for construction.

Several state institutions are on the emergency list for expansion. The State College is asking for nearly $1,000,000. Correctional institutions will have a slice. There are enough demands to double the $11,000,000 that would be available. The pressure may become so great that the mount will be increased.

The building program brings up the whole question of state finances. Only enough revenue can be expected from present taxes, it is estimated, to carry on the present activities of the Government. If new institutions are put up they will require staffs. The old battle over new tax revenue, which split the 1935 Legislature and blocked the building program then, may recur. A general sales tax or a dividend and interest tax or both may be proposed, both with bitter opposition.

State Reorganization

Reorganization of state departments, a plan for which is being drawn by a special commission, is Item 2 on the legislative program. The commission has kept its proposals under cover, but enough has leaked out to indicate that the proposed regrouping of departments and activities, subordinating some of the department heads who now work independently, will hold enough combustible material to start a rousing legislative fight.

Expansion of the State's activities in caring for those on relief, for which at least two plans will be proposed, is another issue. It, too, will bring up the question of additional state revenue.

Minor Court Reform

Reform of minor courts, long advocated without avail; establishment of a state pension system for state employees, increased state grants for support of local education, are other major issues. None of them is new. All are being pressed with renewed vigor by their proponents.

Liquor control apparently has lost its place as a top issue for the legislators. A change in the tax law affecting liquor may be advocated, but no tinkering with the basic system of state permits is anticipated. Milk control, already established on a permanent basis, has also lost some of its prominence as a legislative problem.

Evidently dead, also, is another proposal that started fireworks two years ago, state legalization of race-track betting. No serious mention is being made of it today.

Revived will be the four-year battle over teacher training with local sentiment arrayed against the State Board of Education's program for a single strong state teachers' college. Inhabitants of the towns where normal schools are located want all of them to have college status. The Board of Education has "nine points of the law" on its side. The central college is already established and turning out four-year graduates.

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WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE
JANUARY CLEARANCE
LOOK FOR NEW WHITE MARBLE STORE FRONT

WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Door) were 70.00 to 130.00 NOW 59.85 to 99.50
WARDROBE TRUNKS were 27.50 to 75.00 NOW 19.85 to 54.85
SOJOURNERS (Dress Wardrobe Cases) were 14.00 to 22.50 NOW 9.85 to 18.85; were 25.00 to 45.00 NOW 19.85 to 37.85
HAT BOXES were 4.50 to 27.50 NOW 3.85 to 17.85
WARDROBE CASES FOR MEN were 20.00 to 45.00 NOW 16.85 to 29.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men or Women) Largest size to fit under Pullman seat were 22.50 to 80.00 NOW 17.85 to 57.85
VALISES were 45.00 to 100.00 NOW 32.75 to 74.50
GLADSTONES were 14.50 to 29.50 NOW 11.75 to 23.85; were 39.50 to 85.00 NOW 27.85 to 67.75
MEN'S SUITCASES were 15.00 to 75.00 NOW 12.85 to 52.75
LADIES' LEATHER SUITCASES were 9.00 to 37.50 NOW 6.95 to 24.85
WARDROBE CASES (For Women) were 18.00 to 25.00 NOW 11.85 to 18.85
DRESSING CASES (Men's) were 3.75 to 12.50 NOW 1.95 to 9.85; were 12.50 to 50.00 NOW 9.85 to 29.85
JEWEL CASES (Including Steel Boxes) were .75 to 35.00 NOW .45 to 24.85

GLOVES
MEN'S were 3.50 to 6.00 NOW 2.85 to 4.85
LINED GLOVES (Men's and Women's) were 3.50 to 6.00 NOW 2.85 to 4.85
WOMEN'S GLOVES were 2.75 to 5.00 NOW 1.95 to 3.85
CLUB BAGS were 12.00 to 85.00 NOW 7.85 to 57.50
KIT BAGS were 42.50 to 75.00 NOW 29.85 to 39.75
SPORT BAGS (Talon Fasteners) were 6.50 to 18.50 NOW 4.85 to 12.85

LADIES' HANDBAGS were 3.75 to 5.50 NOW 1.95 to 3.85; were 7.50 to 10.00 NOW 5.85 to 7.85; were 12.00 to 25.00 NOW 9.85 to 18.85
UMBRELLAS were 1.75 to 15.00 NOW 1.35 to 11.85
COLLAR CASES were 2.75 to 14.00 NOW 1.85 to 11.85
TIE CASES were 3.75 to 17.50 NOW 1.95 to 13.85
KEY CASES were .50 to 5.00 NOW .15 to 3.85
ADDRESS BOOKS were 1.00 to 7.50 NOW .65 to 4.85
SHOE CASES were 20.00 to 75.00 NOW 16.85 to 47.85
LADIES' FITTED SUITCASES were 10.50 to 24.50 NOW 7.85 to 19.85; were 50.00 to 139.50 NOW 39.85 to 98.85
TOILET CASES (Women's) were 6.50 to 10.00 NOW 4.85 to 7.85; were 11.00 to 27.50 NOW 7.85 to 19.85
SEWING CASES were 3.75 to 27.50 NOW 1.95 to 14.85
DESK SETS were 5.50 to 30.00 NOW 3.85 to 19.85
MANICURE SETS were 2.50 to 8.00 NOW 1.35 to 6.85
PHOTO FOLIOS were 2.75 to 15.00 NOW 1.95 to 10.85
BRIEF CASES were 2.75 to 50.00 NOW 1.95 to 39.85
BILL FOLDS were 1.00 to 5.00 NOW .65 to 3.85; were 8.50 to 15.00 NOW 5.85 to 9.85
TOILET CASES (Men's) were 2.75 to 10.50 NOW 1.95 to 7.85; were 12.50 to 50.00 NOW 8.85 to 29.85
FITTED OVERNITES (Airplane Style) were 22.50 to 50.00 NOW 15.85 to 39.85

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Shoe Worker Doffs His Apron; Becomes Mayor

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP)—"Honest" John F. Conrad, who hung up his apron in a shoe factory yesterday with the announcement he'd be late for work today, was inaugurated as Mayor this morning at City Hall.

After taking the oath, administered by Clerk of Court William Jacobs, Mayor Conrad, who has been a shoe worker for 50 years, made a brief inaugural address.

"Not what we say this time," he began simply, "will the taxpayers judge us by, but how well we manage the city's affairs for 1937.

"I am aware of its grave responsibilities," he said of the mayoralty. "Therefore I ask your (the City Council) assistance and co-operation in the work that lies before us. We should have no private thought or purpose of our own in performing our duties." Mayor Conrad had served 15 years in the City Council before running for Mayor.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

revenue for the current fiscal year is estimated at $1,575,000.

New Hampshire desires to follow the tip "pay-as-you-go" course, being reluctant to materially increase the state debt which advanced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, from $12,106,212.46 at the outset to $12,279,936.09 at the close—that is, the net debt.

The attitude of incoming Governor Murphy on this and other problems will not be definitely known until he take office tomorrow and delivers his inaugural address. But it is known that he is a believer in economy and efficiency in governmental affairs.

Governor-elect Murphy has shown a keen interest in the information the tax commission has on the tax problem. Members of the commission have placed themselves definitely in favor of a state sales tax. The secretary of the commission says that a sales tax, such as is to be considered in Maine, is bound to come in New Hampshire sooner or later and that its adoption at this time not only would furnish the funds necessary for the increasing state expenses but could be used to reduce the burden on present taxable sources.

Rural Influence

Whether or not the new Governor will approve this suggestion and the Legislature enact laws to provide for it, no one knows, but the lawmakers in a rural state, such as New Hampshire, must listen to the voice of the rural population. And the rural groups, such as the Grange, are strongly against further increases of present taxes, favoring new taxes covering a wider field in their stead. A state income tax has been suggested by some, but a sales tax seems to have the strongest backing.

A bill has been submitted to the Secretary of State calling for a state lottery, the revenue from which would be used for old-age assistance. At the last session of the State Legislature a lottery measure was defeated by only a few votes. A slight change of attitude among the legislators would practically assure its passage, but differences over the usage of the money so raised might split the ranks of lottery backers so wide that no lottery law would be enacted.

Dog Race Track

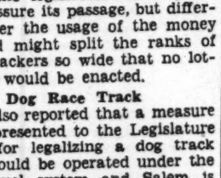
It is also reported that a measure will be presented to the Legislature calling for legalizing a dog track which would be operated under the pari-mutuel system and Salem is named as a probable location.

Some sort of labor legislation is sure to be enacted during the session. For several years the Democratic party has favored a 48-hour law. During the recent campaign Governor-Elect Murphy favored such legislation so it is fairly certain of the backing of both parties.

Since the outlawing of the State Milk Control Act by the State Supreme Court a movement has been under way for new milk control legislation which would pass court tests. The reasons given by the Supreme Court for finding the former act unconstitutional could be used by those framing a new law so as to avoid an adverse court ruling.

Two years ago the legislators turned down measures intended to create a State police system and a juvenile and domestic relations court and probation system. Such measures are certain to be placed before the lawmakers again this session and with several organized groups working for their enactment they stand a fair chance of being passed. The State Grange is among the organizations backing the State police and juvenile court movements.

Page & Shaw
SUNDAY MUSICAL
10 AM
WBZ



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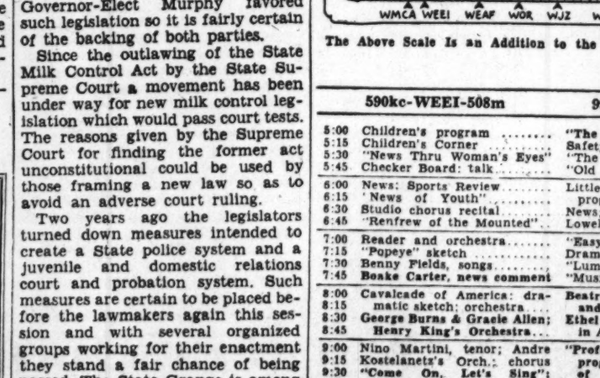
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Pins Medal on Curley

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Agnes H. Parker Presenting the Governor With Maltese Cross in Behalf of Friends

Curley Receives Gift of Cross In the Presence of 300 Friends

The Maltese cross which was pinned on Governor Curley's left lapel in the presence of 300 spectators who had gathered in the Hall of Flags, was ornamented with a diamond in each arm and an emerald in the center.

The Governor said he could conceive of no greater honor than to receive such a gift from the thousands who had subscribed for it.

In his speech of acceptance, the Governor, whose term ends tomorrow, referred to his defeat for election to the United States Senate as "a tragedy of political life."

"I have a feeling of appreciation," he said, "that my successor will recognize the wisdom and necessity for pursuing of the same policies that have marked the Curley Administrations, in every office that I have ever held, for the benefit of the common man."

Patriot-Ledger Celebrates Centenary Of Its Founding in Quincy, Mass.

In a room which was office, workshop, and sanctum combined, two young men 100 years ago today earnestly set type for what was to become Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Quincy Patriot. The paper was published the following day, and thus began a century of sturdy, New England journalism.

Tomorrow, the anniversary of its founding, the Quincy Patriot Ledger observes the day by issuing a centennial edition. This is designed to mirror the history of Quincy from a certain day, 312 years ago, when Thomas Norton and his Indian companions danced around a Maypole, reputedly first in the New World, up to the most recent launching from the city's shipyards.

Facsimile reproductions of letters written to the editor by two Presidents, John Quincy Adams and Franklin D. Roosevelt, will appear in the edition. Prominent are stories devoted to patriots Quincy has given to the nation: John Adams, the second President; his son, John Quincy Adams, the sixth President; the latter's son, Charles Francis Adams, Civil War Ambassador to England, and John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

A few months after the coming out of the Patriot, John Adams Green, one of its co-founders, became, at 22 years of age, sole proprietor. Of him the Patriot historian, Annie L. Prescott, notes that he was of pleasing personality that attracted friends; and she observes that he "soon had a circulation of 300 to 400."

Today the Patriot is three times the size it was in 1837, both in circulation and columns. Its publication and management were carried on by George W. Prescott, after Mr. Green passed on. Prescott had been one of the newsboys in the early days of the Patriot, and its editor had often let him set a few lines of type. It was while Prescott was manager of the Patriot that the Quincy Daily Ledger began making its daily appearance. Later the two consolidated.

The Patriot Ledger is printed daily—the Patriot was a weekly—and is distributed among grandchildren and great-grandchildren of its first subcribers, from a modern, three-story plant, in contrast with the quarters in which it started.

Gov. Cross

(Continued from Page 9)

to sharp foreign and domestic competition, have lagged behind."

"Fore more than a year," the Governor reported, "the demand for skilled labor in our industries has far outstripped the supply. . . . There is also developing a shortage of semi-skilled labor."

He said that the State Employment Service, operated in conjunction with the Federal Government, is now making placements in private industry at a rate 50 per cent better than two years ago.

The Governor recommended that certain emergency legislation adopted in the depression years be continued "either permanently or for a time." Milk control and emergency relief activities he listed in this category. It will be necessary, he said, to enact legislation co-ordinating relief so that the State may benefit under the sections of the Social Security Act for which it does not now qualify.

The Governor advocated action toward establishment of a state jail farm, a proposal which, earlier legislatures have turned down.

"It has occurred to me," he said, "that . . . we might well use one or more of the abandoned CCC camps which are now the property of the State, as an experiment in placing on the land selected groups of young men convicted of misdemeanors."

Other Recommendations

He urged the building of a new institution for feeble-minded, spoke again for establishment of a system of district courts, and told the legislators they would have "large support from the citizens" for enactment of a state civil service law.

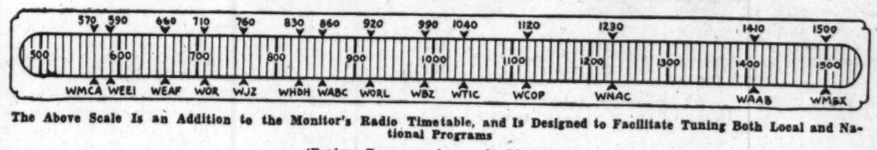
Speaking particularly of the needs of the Connecticut State College for buildings, the Governor urged that the legislators enact "early in the session" such laws as will permit Connecticut to avail itself of federal grants for construction.

While he did not elaborate on this thought, it suggested the possibility that the approximately $11,000,000 proposed for building out of the $25,000,000 state bond issue may be stretched with the aid of federal grants to cover a larger building program than at first outlined. Of the bond issue $14,000,000 will go to fund the current state deficit.

Providence Customs Collections Highest Yet

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—Customs collections in this port for the calendar year 1936 were 51 per cent higher than in 1935, Collector Joseph J. Cunningham said today. Total import levies were $2,213,902, and not only were an increase over the previous year, but were higher than the all-time peak of $2,021,420 collected in 1930.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "News Thru Woman's Eyes"	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board: talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; Sports Review	Little Show; popular variety	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	program	Jackie Duggan; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye" sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Hands Across the Table"
7:30 Benny Fields, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"		"Deep South": music
8:00 Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden and his orchestra	"One Man's Family"; drama, from San Francisco	'Symphonietta": orchestra
8:15 George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Ethel Barrymore in "Spring	Serenade: Wayne King and	Count Basey's Orchestra
8:30 Henry King's Orchestra	in Autumn," sketch	his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	"Professional Parade"; variety	"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	program; Fred Niblo, master	Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Don Bestor's Orchestra
9:30 "Come On, Let's Sing";	of ceremonies; vaudeville	Players; amateurs; Peter	"President's Message"
9:45 studio chorus recital	turn; soloists; orchestra	Van Steeden's Orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"
10:00 "Gang Busters": network	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	"Symphonic Strings": concert
10:15 dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	quartet; orchestra	orchestra
10:30 Talk, John G. Winant	"Tales of Opera"; dramatization	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Network program
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	and music	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15 Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Ink Spots": quartet	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:30 Rogef Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Henry Biagini's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:05 WBZ, Inauguration of Charles F. Hurley as Governor of Massachusetts.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program: Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ- National), NBC Light Opera Guild: soloists; orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fashion Show: Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists; sketch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; guest soloists; Command Appearance; orch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Waltz Favorites": concert orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra concert.

8:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat: Helen Jepson; Ross Graham; Molasses and January; choir; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Some Proposed Changes in the American Presidency"; discussions.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; concert orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree: variety program; soloists; organ; choir; sketch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; chorus; guest artists; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paramount Silver Jubilee: stage and screen stars; orchestra.

Brann Honored By GOP Council And State Helpers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 6—Whenever Gov. Louis J. Brann wants to be reminded of the affection in which he was held by his Republican co-workers in the State House here, he need only glance at a picture of John Marshall, of Virginia, fourth Chief Justice of the United States, which will hang where Governor Brann works or resides from now on.

Yesterday the retiring Governor was presented with the portrait by the all-Republican Executive Council as a symbol of the co-operation that ignored party lines during his four years as chief executive. The Governor was also presented a radio by State House employees.

George C. Lord, chairman of the Council, made the presentation of the portrait, expressing the hope that "this gift will be enjoyed by you as it hangs in your home or office, and we trust it will bring back pleasant memories of our associations together."

Attached to the portrait was a silver plate on which was inscribed the names of the councillors.

While the Council and the Governor have differed in their opinions on numerous occasions, each side retained the respect of the other throughout. On important issues the Governor and the Council have maintained a remarkable degree of agreement. In parting, the Governor said: "For the Executive Council I have always had respect and affection."

Textile Workers Leaders Meet To Chart N.E. Course for 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6—Leaders of the various departments of the United Textile Workers of America are meeting at the New England office of the international union here today to determine what treatment should be given New England during the next 12 months to raise the industrial and social standards of mill workers.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the union and director of the eastern district, was given a first-hand picture of conditions by the organizers from the six New England states who led the discussion.

Before the meeting ends tonight definite arrangements will be made for the setting up of legislative committees that will take care of the union's program to obtain national and sectional legislation. However, the measure that will receive immediate attention, it was said, is the national textile bill.

Woolen Workers

The delegation from the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, headed by Henry Jennings, its president, and Anthony Valente, secretary, made it known before the meetings that they would discuss, and no doubt adopt, the Committee on Industrial Organization plan for the enrollment of the workers of the woolen mills of Lawrence and vicinity into the ranks of the U. T. W. of A.

For several months, they made it clear, the federation has been laying the groundwork for the opening of the membership drive along the lines selected by the organization sponsored by John L. Lewis. They further indicated that they would launch the campaign immediately on their return to the Massachusetts city.

In order to make the drive more effective, Mr. Jennings explained, the national office of the federation is now in full operation in Lawrence. He further stated in connection with the drive that the national convention of the federation would be brought to Lawrence.

Minor Strikes

Only a few minor strikes were said to have confronted the union leaders as they began their deliberations here today. One was in Brunswick, Maine, where employees of the Cabot Manufacturing Company have a grievance which concerns the silk and rayon federation. Another is in progress at a silk mill in Pawtucket, R. I., and the third is a grievance of the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Bleachers and Printers in Apponaug, R. I.

However, the situation that was expected to give the union leaders much study was that of the 700 strikers of the Schuster-Hayward mills in East Douglas, Franklin, Manchaug and Millbury, Mass. With the exception of the Franklin plant, which is closed, all other mills of the chain are said to be operating, although the force now employed is said to be less than half of the 1500 employed before the strike which started last Aug. 7.

The leaders of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers made it known that at the present time they are attempting to encourage the managements "to sit down at a conference," as the union believes that "the entire situation might be cleared up and the workers returned to their places."

Dyers' Federation

The representatives of the dyers' federation made it known that they have a problem of a different sort. They are attempting to secure skilled printers to send to plants in New Jersey, which is reporting a scarcity in this field. They are also said to be seeking auxiliary help.

During the past several days representatives of the federation have been inserting advertisements in New England newspapers for "union machine printers" but they report that the response has been very discouraging.

Apparently, the union spokesmen say, there is a shortage of members of the craft here.

The selection of a commissioner of labor for Rhode Island will be discussed by the Rhode Island union leaders in view of the confirmation of the report that L. Metcalf Walling, present head of the department, will resign within a short time.

Thomas F. McMahon and Francis J. Gorman, president and vice-president of the U. T. W. of A., both residents of Rhode Island, are reliably reported to have been offered the post, but both are said to have refused the office.

However, the U. T. W. of A. leaders feel that in view of the fact their organization is usually concerned with the enforcement of labor laws they should have a say in the selection of the new head of the department. The selection of Mr. Walling for the post did not meet the approval of the majority of the labor leaders of Rhode Island but during the past three years he won their favor by his efforts in behalf of "progressive labor legislation" which passed both branches of the General Assembly and became law.

The federations represented at today's conference, in addition to organizers and unfederated locals, were the silk and rayon, woolen and worsted, carpet and rug workers and the dyers, bleachers, finishers and printers.

The cotton locals, which are not as yet federated, were well represented. They reported on the progress of the campaign to have all mills in the fine cotton goods branch adopt the wage scale presented recently to them by Mr. Riviere and the textile councils of Fall River and New Bedford.

High Taxation Of Property Hit

"Viewing with alarm" the sporadic land-overcrowding in modern cities, Harold S. Buttenheim, town planner, told the Massachusetts Institute of Technology School of Architecture today that high property taxation is handicapping and may halt slum reclamation and large-scale housing projects.

Said Mr. Buttenheim: "The present impossibility of meeting, without government aid, the housing needs of low income families is due not only to high costs of land and buildings, but to the poverty and unemployment which a scientific system of taxation could correct. Ownership or tenancy of decent homes by the masses of people is handicapped by the almost universal method of collecting larger public revenues from improvement values than from the land values or ground rents which public expenditures create or maintain.

"There is little doubt that the planning of orderly and beautiful communities would get greater impetus from the abolition of land speculation and land exploitation than from any other reform that could be advocated."

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Our Semi-Annual Sale offers remarkable values . . . all bona fide reductions on our regular stock. Many Arnold Men's Shoes are also included in this Sale.
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HOTEL STATLER
BOSTON

State Courts in Minor Cases Advised in Connecticut Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6—A system of 33 state district courts would replace all the minor courts in Connecticut, if a bill submitted to Governor Cross on Monday in the fifth biennial report of the Judicial Council, becomes law. An amendment to the state Constitution giving the Governor power to nominate all judges, except judges of Probate, was also proposed in the report.

Adoption of the district court system, which would wipe out town, city, borough and police courts and remove the civil and criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace—leaving the Superior Court and Courts of Common Pleas undisturbed, however—has already been recommended by the council three times since 1931.

Governor's Nomination

The proposed constitutional amendment giving the Governor power to nominate judges, reads as follows:

"The judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, of the Superior Court, of the Courts of Common Pleas and of all other courts now existing or hereafter created, except judges of Probate, shall, upon nomination by the Governor, be appointed by the General Assembly in such manner as shall by law be prescribed."

The report, which was submitted to the Governor by Richard H. Phillips of Farmington, secretary of the Council, included a draft of the proposed district court act. It also outlined its general purposes briefly as follows:

"There would be 33 district courts, and their jurisdiction would be substantially the same as that of many of the town, city, borough and police courts; that is, not exceeding a fine of $200 or six months in jail or both, in criminal proceedings, and not exceeding $300 in civil matters of law.

"This jurisdiction would be exclusive; justices of the peace would no longer exercise civil or criminal jurisdiction, but would retain their ministerial functions; town, city, borough and police courts would cease to exist; Courts of Common Pleas would not be disturbed, except that their civil jurisdiction would begin at $300 instead of $100, as at present.

Small Claims

"There would be an appeal and trial de novo to the Court of Common Pleas or the Superior Court; there would be a jury, where desired, in civil cases involving more than $100. Small claims procedure would be available in all these courts."

The report explains that there is nothing in the bill about juvenile courts, because the Council was informed that plans were being advanced for a state system; and it adds that if this is not done, there should be provision for making the district courts juvenile courts, as defined in the General Statutes.

Community Fund Drive Is Outlined

Marshaling the forces of the 1937 Community Fund Campaign for the drive beginning Jan. 25, a dinner attended by 1099 supporters of the campaign was held in the Copley-Plaza last night. This year's $4,100,000 objective, for division among 104 participating agencies, was announced and the work of some of these agencies was shown in a series of tableaux.

Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale Univsersity, was the principal speaker. Charging that "staggering taxes" have partially stemmed the flow of voluntary giving, since the public has been led to expect that the government, through these taxes, will care for the needy, Dr. Angell declared that the benefits—to the giver as well as the recipient—of private charity must not be lost.

Discussing the possibility of handing over all philanthropic problems to the Government, he stated: "Not only do I believe that would be a great loss to the beneficiaries, but also a great loss to the voluntary givers. There is a moral tone of the community which is helped by the giving, which would be lost."

Robert Cutler, chairman of the campaign committee, explained that the goal of the drive had been increased over last year since the participating agencies, for the past six years, have been receiving less than the amounts really necessary for current operations.

Trade Board Cites Electric Group For 'Unfair Practices'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission cited today the National Electrical Manufacturers Association and 16 members, whose customers included the Government, for unfair trade practices.

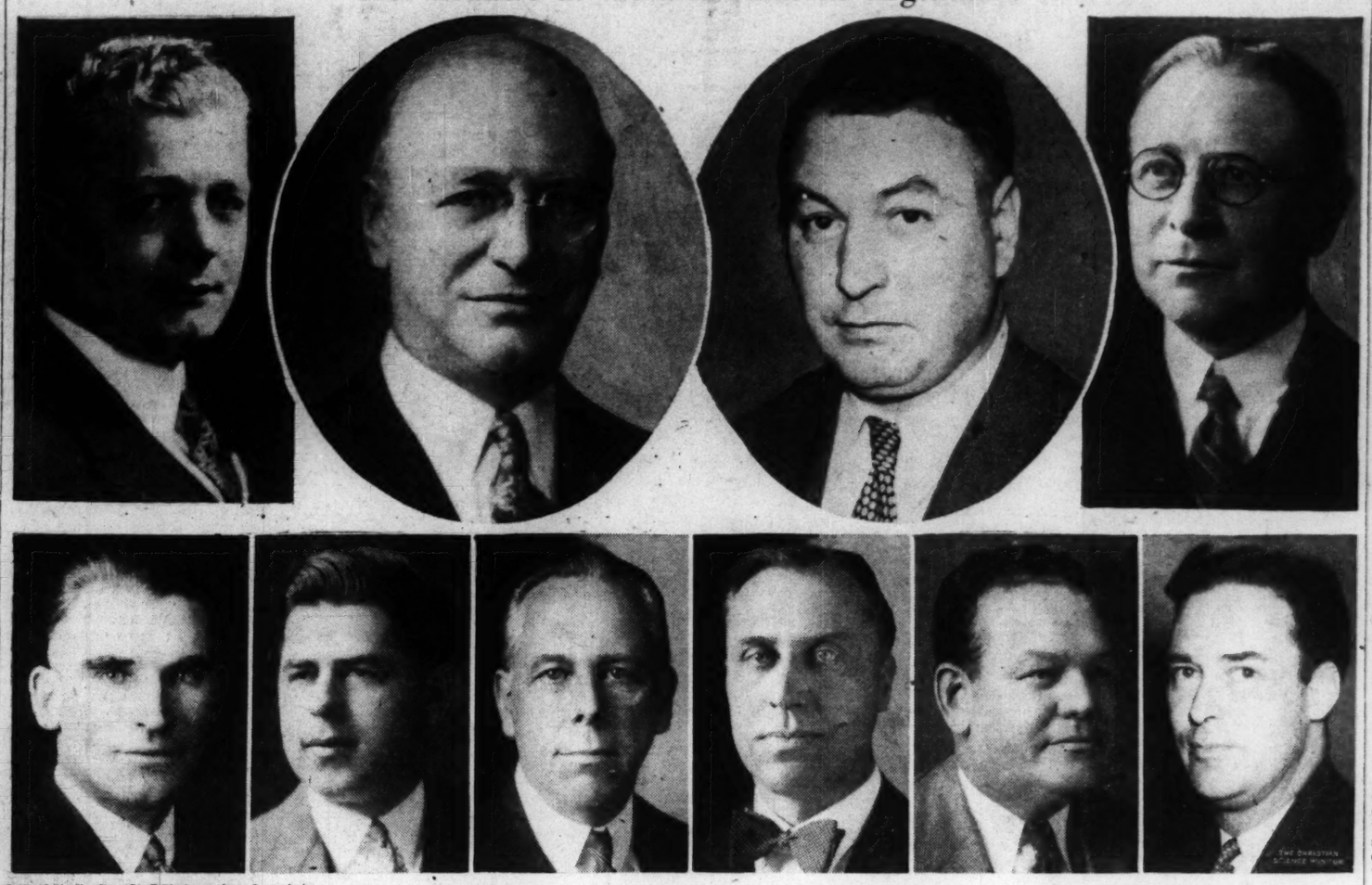
The respondents were ordered to cease and desist from maintaining uniform selling prices under an illegal agreement, combination or conspiracy.

The commission said all material facts alleged in its complaint were admitted by the respondents to be true.

Member companies named were: American Electrical Works, Philadelphia, now known as Kennecott Wire & Cable Company; American Steel & Wire Company, Worcester, Mass.; Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, New York; Bishop Wire & Cable Corporation, New York; Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Company, Boston; Crescent Insulated Wire & Cable Company, Trenton, N. J.; General Cable Corporation, New York; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Habirshaw Cable & Wire Corporation, New York; National Electrical Products Corporation, Pittsburgh; the Okonite Company, Passaic, N. J.; Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York; John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton; Simplex Wire & Cable Company, Boston; Triangle Conduit & Cable Company, Brooklyn, and the United States Rubber Products, Inc., New York.

The commission said the respondents were found to have "concertedly adopted and maintained uniform selling prices under the leadership and in co-operation with the Okonite Company, General Electric Company and Habirshaw Cable & Wire Corporation."

1937 Leaders in the Massachusetts Legislature



© Waid Studio; By a Staff Photographer; Oppenheim

Irving N. Hayden — Upper—Clerk of the Senate
Samuel H. Wragg — President of the Senate
Horace T. Cahill — Speaker of the House
Frank E. Bridgman — Clerk of the House
Patrick J. Welsh — Lower—Democratic House Floor Leader
William E. Kirkpatrick — Republican House Floor Leader
Angier L. Goodwin — Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee
Joseph R. Cotton — Republican Senate Floor Leader
Edward C. Carroll — Democratic Senate Floor Leader
Christian A. Herter — Republican Whip in House

Legislature Organizes For 1937 Session

(Continued From Page 9)

nounced plan to appoint only Republicans as chairmen of Senate committees, Senator Wragg appointed the 26 Republican senators to head the various committees and failed to award any Democrats a chairmanship.

The Wragg chairmanship appointees, given out directly after he had been made president, were:

Frank D. Babcock of Haverhill—Harbors and Public Lands; Water Supply.

Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge—Pension.

David M. Brackman of Boston—Insurance.

Thomas H. Braden of Lowell—Counties.

Albert Cole of Lynn—Education; Engrossed Bills.

Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington—Banks and Banking.

Laurence Curtis of Boston—Labor and Industry.

Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose—Judiciary; Power and Light.

James A. Gunn of Montague—Towns.

Cornelius F. Haley of Rowley—State Administration.

Arthur W. Hollis of Newton—Metropolitan Affairs.

Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth—Highways and Motor Vehicles; Third Readings.

Miss Holmes Named

Miss Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline—Election Laws.

Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro—Taxation.

Thomas H. Johnston of Clinton—Agriculture; Public Safety.

John D. Mackay of Quincy—Constitutional Law; Public Welfare.

William H. McSweeney of Salem—Legal Affairs.

Charles G. Miles of Brockton—Municipal Finance.

George G. Moyse of Waltham—Ways and Means.

Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham—Transportation.

Edwin L. Olander of Northampton—Conservation; Public Health.

Edmund S. Oppenheimer of Springfield—Public Service.

Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams—Cities.

Harris S. Richardson of Winchester—Mercantile Affairs.

Chester T. Skibinski of Holyoke—Civil Service.

Chairman of Rules

Senator Wragg, by his election as presiding officer, automatically became chairman of the powerful Senate Rules Committee.

Senator Wragg's colleagues on the Rules Committee are Senators Cotton, Nicholson, Hollis, Plunkett, Mackay, and Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, a Democrat.

On the important Judiciary Committee are Senators Goodwin, Mackay, McSweeney, Curtis, and Walter L. Considine of New Bedford, a Democrat.

The Ways and Means Committee is composed of Senators Moyse, Nicholson, Haley, Hollis, and James P. Meehan, a Lawrence Democrat.

The Senate president carried out a policy of naming only one Democrat to each committee.

House Chairmen

Representative Cahill also appointed only Republicans as chairmen of the House committees. The chairmanships went to:

Christian A. Herter—Rules.

Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline—Ways and Means.

William E. Kirkpatrick of Holyoke—Judiciary.

Gustav W. Everberg of Woburn—Elections.

Abraham I. Zimon of Boston—Third Readings.

Warren K. Brimblecom of Milton—Engrossed Bills.

Ira C. Ward of Plymouth—Payrolls.

William A. Akeroyd of Lanesboro—Agriculture.

John W. Lesell of Northbridge—Banks and Banking.

Chester W. Chase of New Bedford—Cities.

George E. Rice of Spencer—Civil Service.

William T. Swain of Nantucket—Conservation.

Edward Talbot Jr., of Salem—Constitutional Law.

John Q. Knowles of Hull—Counties.

Ralph V. Clampit of Springfield—Education.

Hiram N. Dearborn of Somerville—Election Laws.

Carl A. Woekel of Methuen—Harbors and Public Lands.

Edward W. Staves of Southbridge—Highways and Motor Vehicles.

John H. Valentine of Chelmsford—Insurance.

Charles W. Olson of Ashland—Labor and Industry.

William F. Ramsdell of Winchester—Legal Affairs.

Harry D. Sisson of Pittsfield—Mercantile Affairs.

Joseph A. Milano of Melrose—Metropolitan Affairs.

Frederick E. Pierce of Greenfield—Military Affairs.

John Hallowell of New Bedford—Municipal Finance.

Mary Livermore Barrows of Melrose—Pensions.

John T. Comerford of Brookline—Power and Light.

William A. Jones of Barnstable—Public Health.

Fred A. Hutchinson of Lynn—Public Safety.

E. Hayes Small of Truro—Public Service.

William A. Brown of Abington—Public Welfare.

Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton—State Administration.

Arthur W. Burgess of Quincy—Taxation.

Fred Dole of Shelburne—Towns.

Francis J. Kelley of North Attleboro—Transportation.

Sven A. Erickson of Worcester—Water Supplies.

Vermont Dairymen Hopeful of Settlement

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 6 (AP)—Vermont milk producers today faced prospects that Willard Walker of Cabot, chairman of the Washington County milk committee, said were good for an early settlement of the New England "milk strike."

At a conference of producers yesterday, details of a plan for stabilization of the Boston milk market were considered, but action was postponed until a meeting at the State House Friday.

New Legislature Has Many Issues for 1937 Discussion

(Continued From Page 9)

renewed importance this year because of the refusal of several insurance companies to grant insurance to various drivers. This refusal is due in part to the bad records of some drivers and to the lower insurance rates established by Francis J. DeCelles, state commissioner of insurance.

As yet no bill has been filed for the repeal of horse and dog racing. Even if were one filed its defeat is certain, despite the drastic change in legislative membership. Without a doubt legalized betting on racing will be continued through 1938 at least.

State lottery legislation, on the other hand, has again been presented, and undoubtedly will be defeated as it was in the past two years.

Lighting Plants

The annual attempt to lower the bars on municipal ownership of lighting plants is expected to be less potent this year because during Governor Curley's administration utility rate reductions totaling more than $5,000,000 were obtained. If the lower rate trend can be obtained, utility opponents agree, there will be little need for municipal ownership of lighting plants.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has yet to submit its program, but among its proposals will be a plan for a state workmen's compensation fund. Under this bill the workmen's compensation insurance would be taken from private companies. Labor believes a state fund would provide greater benefits for the injured worker, inasmuch as the high salaries of insurance officials would be eliminated.

Labor will renew its plea for regulation of the activities of industrial "spies" and "strikebreakers." It will also seek a Baby Wagner act under which organized labor would be guaranteed the right of collective bargaining in intrastate industry.

Proposed abolition of capital punishment, elimination of county government and limitation of mortgage interest rates are also once more on the legislative lists.

Rhode Island Senate Organized Under Bi-Partisan Control

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Rhode Island Senate will operate for the next two years under bi-partisan control with a Republican president pro tem, a Democratic reading clerk and a set of rules adopted yesterday by the Democratic minority and seven members of the Republican majority.

Senator Russell H. Handy, Republican, of Lincoln, was elected president pro tem., and Raymond D. Brennan of Pawtucket, a Democrat, was named reading clerk. Mr. Brennan was appointed on a voice vote, with Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan, Democrat, presiding through the appointment while Republicans were vainly attempting to nominate a candidate.

Senator Handy was elected and the rules were adopted by a vote of 22 to 19, with seven Republicans voting with the 15 Democrats.

Representative James H. Kiernan, Democrat, of Providence was elected speaker of the house by a vote of 64 to 36, indicating that 10 Republicans voted with the 54 Democratic members on the secret ballot.

In his inaugural message to the General Assembly Gov Robert E. Quinn asked for constitutional changes in the state's judiciary system, the chief proposal being for popular election of Supreme Court justices. He also urged study of the advisability of a state income tax.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lafayette	Jan. 9	Plymouth Jan. 17	Jan. 8, 8:00 pm	Jan. 9, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	San Francisco	Jan. 16	Jan. 11, 4:00 pm	Jan. 11, 7:30 pm
†Hauraki	San Pedro	Jan. 18	Jan. 13, 4:00 pm	Jan. 13, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†New Zealand only.

Parkman Urges Interstate Ban On 'Sweat-Shop'

Last Monday, the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law denying the privilege of interstate commerce to prison-made commodities. Next Monday, Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Compacts, will follow up the advantage obtained by the court decision to initiate his 1937 drive to deny the right of interstate commerce for goods made under "sweat-shop conditions."

Declaring the court action "fills the one gap remaining between state and federal co-operation," Senator Parkman called a meeting of the commission for Jan. 11 at 11 a. m. to canvass possible fields for action on interstate compacts opened by the federal ruling.

Commenting for the first time on the possible results of the court decision, the Senator pointed out "it indicated how, by co-operative action, we can handle the problem of hours and wages and other labor questions in a country of divided authority."

"It overcomes the principal obstacle that has faced us in our three years of work to obtain agreements among the states by compacts. If interstate commerce is denied to prison-made goods on the ground of their social undesirability, clearly the same principle can equally be applied to goods produced under sweat-shop conditions.

"The economic pressure of the denial of a market to states that did not meet conditions of production set as standards by even a few states, supplemented by federal co-operation under the Commerce Act, would be too strong to resist."

Maine Farms Got $134,821

ORONO, Maine, Jan. 6 (AP)—Maine farmers received $134,821 for participation in the 1936 agricultural conservation program, the state conservation office announced today.

Eva Thomas
SUCCESSOR TO RETTA C. THOMAS
683 Boylston Street, Boston
SALE
Coats and Gowns
for every occasion
Substantially reduced!
A group of daytime and evening gowns reduced to $15.
Evening wraps reduced to cost.
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86TH JORDAN MARSH COMPANY BIRTHDAY SALE
THE GREATEST VALUES OF THE ENTIRE YEAR!
PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
With Carrying Cases
REGULARLY $49.50
$38.95
Royals . . . Coronas
Remingtons
(Brand New . . Not 'Rebuilt')
- Back spacers
- Margin releases
- Double Shift Keys
- Standard Keyboards
- Red or Black Ribbons

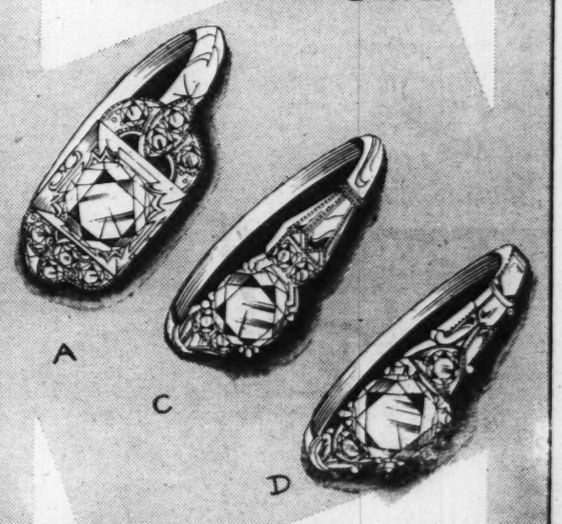
Use our convenient BUDGET PLAN
• $4 Initial Payment • $1 A Week
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX
BOSTON

86TH JORDAN MARSH COMPANY BIRTHDAY SALE
Purchased nearly a year ago to make such savings possible!
PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
PEQUOT
Sheets and Cases

Other sizes:	Regularly	Sale
Size 81x108	$1.79	$1.34
Size 90x108	$1.89	$1.44
Cases 42x38½	45c	35c
Cases 45x38½	50c	39c

Size	Reg.
81x 99	$1.69
72x108	$1.69
72x 99	$1.59
63x108	$1.59
63x 99	$1.49

$1.24
FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE
Order by mail or call HUBbard 2700 until 10 P. M.
BOSTON

86TH JORDAN MARSH COMPANY BIRTHDAY SALE
Diamond Salon

BRILLIANT EVENT NO. 2
½ CARAT
Diamond Solitaires
REGULARLY PRICED $115
$86
Fiery ½ carat diamonds set in platinum or white or yellow gold.
Featuring three styles
A. Diamond solitaire set in 18 karat white gold, with 8 diamonds.
C. 4 diamonds set off this fine Diamond Solitaire set in 14 karat yellow gold.
D. Platinum makes a handsome setting for this Diamond Solitaire with a diamond on either side.
Sketches enlarged to show details
Use our Budget Payment Plan. Minimum Down Payment, $8.60.
OTHER SOLITAIRES
¼ carat Diamond Solitaire in platinum, or white or yellow gold. $46
¾ carat Diamond Solitaire set in platinum, or white or yellow gold. $196
DIAMOND SALON, STREET FLOOR, MAIN STORE
BOSTON

Cambridge Reveals 'America's Unknown City'

College town 'grown up' shown as city of thriving industries and a leader in business in a booklet issued by its industrial commission

By a Staff Photographer **Industrial Cambridge Against an Educational Background**
A Stone-Cutting Yard, With Massachusetts Institute of Technology Tower in the Rear

"The beloved Longfellow immortalized the village blacksmith of Cambridge and his little shop 'under the spreading chestnut tree'—but Cambridge never has told what happened in the rear of that blacksmith shop." Responding to this opening comment in the Harvard Trust Company's recent booklet, "America's Unknown City," the Cambridge Industrial Commission has now issued a booklet of its own.

In a letter "To Business Executives" pasted inside the front cover of each copy of this new, well-illustrated account of "the second industrial city in Massachusetts," John D. Lynch, Mayor of Cambridge, explains that "its purpose is to tell you in a concise and businesslike way about the unusual advantages which Cambridge offers as an industrial location."

A First Settlement

Cambridge is well known, both booklets admit, as one of the first settlements of the Company of Massachusetts Bay, as an intellectual, artistic and educational center, and as the scene of many historic incidents, but as a manufacturing and business community of considerable importance it is practically unthought of.

"It is Cambridge, the city, with which the world is less acquainted," declares the author of "America's Unknown City." "City of 120,000 people. City located in the very center of a population of 2,000,000 . . . County seat of Middlesex, largest county in the United States. Second city in the Commonwealth in volume of manufactures. City of 500 manufacturing and distributing firms and over 1000 retail stores in which 20,000 people are employed. City producing scores of nationally known products, many coming from plants which are the largest in the world in their respective industries."

Eliot's Tribute

At the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Cambridge, 40 years ago, Charles Eliot, president of Harvard University, had this to say:

"Harvard University has been the guest of Cambridge for 260 years—ever since the little town gave the infant college its first site, which now makes part of the college yard. In all these years the college has had protection and endless favors from the town and city, and the university hopes and expects that these affectionate relations between the university and Cambridge will continue forever. The little town and the little college were humble and poor together for two centuries and a half. We hope they will grow ever stronger and more prosperous for centuries to come."

Last fall the university celebrated its own increased strength and prosperity. The Harvard Trust Company, 75 years old itself, chose its own way of pointing to the parallel growth of the city which is its home. And now the Cambridge Industrial Commission drives home in detail the point it made.

Before entering into details of the growth of the different major industries in Cambridge the author of "America's Unknown City" says:

Commercial Interests

"What the world does not know about Cambridge is that its interests have been predominantly commercial for over a century, that it took a place in the front rank of American cities with the dawn of the industrial era and has retained that place ever since.

"The world does not know that the building of this city began while Washington was yet President, that the immortal poems of Longfellow were composed in an incorporated city which a century ago had eight times more workers in its factories than there were students in its college.

"The world does not know that before the Civil War the process of making glassware had been revolutionized in Cambridge in the world's largest glassworks, that the first American railroad passenger car had been made in the country's largest car shops, that the first ice exported from America had been cut on a Cambridge pond with pioneer ice-cutting tools invented there. It does not know that the sewing machine had been conceived in a cambridge workshop, that the first ladder factory in the United States, the oldest furniture manufactory and the largest candy factory in New England were then flourishing establishments, that the city had been long famous for its great printing and publishing houses and that at the outbreak of that war the largest telescope ever made was being constructed in a Cambridge plant."

Success Stories

The booklet goes on to tell the "success stories" of various young men who came to Cambridge from Vermont, Nova Scotia, New Hampshire and elsewhere, and founded the many great industries whose present-day plants have mostly become important centers in the systems operated by national and international trusts and combinations.

There is the story of the Livermore brothers who came down from New Hampshire and started to make soap. From their beginning grew one of the best-known soap works in the country, which was purchased by the world-renowned Lever Brothers Company when it sought an American plant.

There is the history of Isaac Lum, who came up from Connecticut to make candy in Cambridge. The business grew and expanded step by step. It was the ancestor of the New England Confectionery Company, whose Cambridge plant is said to be the largest candy factory in the world.

Other Industries

Then there is the case of Frank A. Kennedy and the Kennedy Cracker factory which is now operated by the National Biscuit Company—and of numerous other "infant industries" in whose Cambridge plants many new inventions were worked out. Among the more prominent inventors were Alvan Clark, a fashionable portrait painter who turned to telescope making at the age of 40 and built a succession of the world's largest telescopes, and Alexander Graham Bell, who while in Cambridge, conducted some of his important experiments leading to the invention of the telephone.

At the Walworth works the Stillson wrench was invented in 1869; at the Mason & Hamlin factory the American cabinet organ was developed; at the Hews plant the first successful experiments in machine production of flower pots were conducted: at the Sawyer factory production of waterproof hats was first begun on a large scale; at the Dover Stamping and Manufacturing Company the first mechanical egg beaters were produced in quantity; at the Lamb & Ritchie factory the first successful, large-scale efforts were made to relieve tinsmiths from the necessity of making their own pipe; at a plant started by Theodore A. Dodge, retired Civil War army officer, the first woven rubber hose was made, the greatest production of bicycle tires was once carried on, and according to tradition, the first vulcanized repair was made to a tire; and at the Reversible Collar Company plant the best paper collars of 70 years ago were made.

Touching briefly on other educational institutions besides Harvard —such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Radcliffe College—the booklet states:

"Cambridge is a college town grown into a great university city. In addition it is a great industrial city, next to Boston, the largest in Massachusetts."

The new Cambridge Industrial Commission booklet tells the same story in terms of an invitation to other manufacturers to establish plants in Cambridge. It is being sent to numbers of executives who might be interested in such a proposition. To them the commission offers "effective co-operation" and Mayor Lynch assures "a community welcome that will be mutually advantageous."

U. S. Board Settles Argument Over N. H. Geographical Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6—During 1936 the United States Board on Geographical Names rendered 25 decisions regarding names in New Hampshire.

According to the board the 2505 foot peak not far from the north end of Crescent ridge in the town of Berlin, two miles west of the city of Berlin, is not Black Mountain but Jerico Mountain.

Chickwolnepy Mountain is the correct name for a peak 1940 feet high in the northeastern part of the town of Milan in Coos County. The board declares that it should not be called Bickford Hall. The peak, 3322 feet high, near the north end of Crescent Range in Randolph, Coos County, is Black Crescent Mountain, rather than Mount Crescent.

Cherry Mountain Brook is on the west slope of Cherry Mountain and flows west into Carroll Stream. This is not the stream formerly called by the same name which lies east of Cherry Mountain. This easterly one is called Deception Brook.

Reversing an earlier decision, the board decided that the village, post-office and railroad station in the town of Bartlett shall be known as Glen rather than Center Bartlett.

Miss Perkins Calls Rhode Islander To Direct Contracts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The appointment of L. Metcalfe Walling, director of the Rhode Island State Labor Department, as director of the public contracts division to administer the Walsh-Healy Act, was announced yesterday by Secretary of Labor Perkins. The new appointee will take office Jan. 18, at a salary of $8000 a year.

Mr. Walling is a graduate of Brown University and the Harvard Law School. He served on the committee appointed by Governor Green on interstate labor relations. He was name first director on the State Labor Department at its organization two years ago.

He drafted the Rhode Island labor code, including the 48-hour, minimum wage, and child labor laws, unemployment compensation and old-age assistance. He also secured modifications to the workmen's compensation act.

Dr. Foster Talks On Economics At Presidents' Club

"The new economics is an economics of consumption," Dr. William Trufant Foster, economist and author and member of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA, told members of the Presidents' Club at a meeting in the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon.

"This," he told the heads of various women's organizations of the State, "is based on the truth that the present industrial and financial organization of society is fully equipped to produce anything for which there is a consumer's market. It follows that consumers should know the full truth in order that they may do their part.

"This is the meaning of many new attempts on the part of the Federal Government to enable the consumer to enter the market place equipped with sufficient knowledge to demand honest goods and fair prices.

"The Consumers' Advisory Board was set up for that purpose. So was the Consumers' Council of the Department of Agriculture. The Securities Exchange Commission is another far-reaching agency with the same objective.

"And now the Federal Trade Commission, formerly too timid to go very far toward requiring large corporations to tell the truth to consumers, is taking bold and far-reaching measures in keeping with the announced objectives of the President.

"Now all the leading manufacturers of automobiles and all the leading installment finance companies are invited to appear before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington and show reason why the commission should not issue orders to these concerns to cease and desist misrepresenting their carrying charges on installment sales.

"The fact that there is widespread misrepresentation of the true rates is well known in Massachusetts since the Massachusetts State Committee on Consumer Credit published its report a year ago.

"That report presented in detail the findings of 31 investigators in 21 cities. That report showed that out of 105 cases in which the salesmen quoted 6 per cent as the rate, in only one of these cases was 6 per cent the true rate.

"In 37 of these cases the true rate was above 20 per cent.

"Now the Federal Trade Commission complains that the widely advertised 6-per-cent plan of the installment finance companies leads the buyer to believe that he is paying only 6 per cent interest on the unpaid balance, whereas that is not the truth. The Massachusetts' committee reported that the lowest rate found on new automobiles was 10 per cent, and the highest 36 per cent, with the average about 25 per cent. The committee found that the average charge on unpaid balances with the purchase of used cars was 47 per cent."

Profits and Losses On Silk and Rayon Reported for 1935

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported today average returns on capital investments of 311 silk and rayon companies in the last six months of 1935 ranged from 7 per cent net loss in one group to a 4.8 per cent profit in another. The commission classified the firms in seven groups.

For 17 stock throwing companies the period was more prosperous than any other since 1933, with a net profit of 4.8 per cent.

The 69 stock weaving companies reporting showed an average net profit of 1.73 per cent, compared to a 0.28 per cent loss the first half of the year.

Reports of 37 stock throwing and weaving firms showed an average net loss of .72 per cent, compared to 2.97 for the first six months.

A net loss of .15 per cent, compared to a profit of .46 per cent the first six months, was reported by 48 commission throwing firms.

Commission weaving firms, of which 57 reported, showed a net loss of 2.78 per cent compared to 3.81 per cent net loss the first six months.

Commission throwing and weaving firms reported a 1.41 per cent net profit compared to a 3.02 per cent loss the first half of the year.

Dyeing and finishing companies reporting showed a net loss of 7 per cent compared to 4.63 net loss for the first six months.

WPA

(Continued from Page 9)

this situation came about, WPA officials pointed out that these 832 people were transferred almost overnight to the regular rolls by Administrator McDonough, in order that the needy workers might not lose even momentarily support for their dependents. In such a swift change, they said, it would not be surprising if there were some difficulties. At all events, the specific instances cited by the complainants are but a fraction of 1 per cent of the total number of jobs billed.

Speculate on Relief Fund

Meanwhile, as the new Congress opened in Washington, speculation went the rounds in Boston as to how a WPA appropriation would be asked by President Roosevelt in his budget message next Friday.

WPA funds are expected to run out sometime in February, and to carry the WPA through the rest of its fiscal year additional funds are required.

Some time ago, the President indicated he would ask Congress for approximately $500,000,000. Harry L. Hopkins, national WPA administrator, who has declared his intention of creating a permanent relief program if possible, is understood to favor $750,000,000. United States Conference of Mayors, at its recent meeting in Washington, asked for $875,000,000.

What's Going On in the Arts

William Hogarth

Because in recent years we have grown more social in our interests in art, such masters as William Hogarth have come into prominence to receive the belated consideration which is their due. Others in this class are Goya, in sketches and small graphic depiction, and the later master, Daumier, who perpetrated extraordinary satires in his day-to-day performances, as a journalistic draftsman.

There is on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts an exhibition of prints by Hogarth. They are not delightful or touching scenes, but scathing and rousing revelations of British life in the Georgian period, notable for its lassitude and deterioration. Hogarth depicted what a recent biographer has described as Cockney London, and he did not soften or modify what he saw.

It was a question, of course, in his day just what a young artist with talent should do for a career, inasmuch as it had grown the custom for gifted artists to paint, and flatter, the rich. Portraiture was the major activity, and it was humanized somewhat, made more personal, amusing and timely in the painting of Conversation Pieces. These multiple portraits consisted of a family group, some associates or an assemblage gathered for discussion or for some common interest. Such pictures gave latitude to the British artist who was particularly indigenous, for the native literary gift must in some way tincture the nonliterary arts.

But Hogarth went further than to record; he criticized, put to shame, mortified the degraded, unlawful hypocritical persons whom he saw in and near London. And there is no doubt that the popularity of these themes was due not to artistry so much as to sensationalism. Hogarth was a wretched man because he was not accepted as a great artist, because his contemporaries preferred the old masters. He rebelled against the apathy of current taste and bewailed his lack of recognition.

At the Boston Museum may be seen prints of Industry and Idleness, the Election series and the Rake's Progress. The subject exceeds the artistry, for Hogarth, turned moralist-satirist, was preoccupied with facts, not forms.

Maurice Ames
Mezzo-Soprano, Who Will Give a Recital in Jordan Hall Thursday Evening, Jan. 14

Mural at Burroughs Foundation

Last summer we had occasion to comment upon a mural which had been painted under federal sponsorship and installed over one stairway at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. The artist, Mischa Richter, has recently completed the undertaking. His latest effort is now to be seen over a second stairway; and in subject and decorative treatment, it supplements and balances the first installment.

Mr. Richter had undertaken the mural undaunted by the complexities which confront an artist in this medium. He surmounted the difficulties admirably, treated with breadth, sympathetic understanding and technical enterprise the theme of the benefits conferred by this foundation. The picture related an idea clearly, without being too obvious, holding to the wall with appropriate detachment.

The supplementary mural has continued the theme, disclosing graphically the training and the stimulation of wholesome interests which the young members receive. The mural is divided rather obviously into three sections, which have not been linked as subtly as those of the first installment. In the first section are to be seen youths engaged in technological learning, making airplane models, drafting, printing. In the next section there are shown young devotees of music and fine arts, playing on instruments, drawing, modeling. In the third section, there is the emergence from this background of preparation; the youths go forth, receiving good wishes and diplomas as they embark upon their careers.

Mr. Richter has continued to idealize or stylize the types so that there is no confusing these portrayals with recognizable likenesses. All racial types are included, and they are shown at their best moments of thought, of educational, cultural preoccupation.

The colors lean toward the warmer amber hues, with occasional intervals of enamel-like blues and greens. In justice to Mr. Richter, the illumination of this space should be altered, for there is too intense and too diffused light in one section, virtually none at all in another.

The groupings of figures have been worked out more symmetrically than in the former composition, the first and third section following a straight line layout which the ancient Greeks called eisocephaly. The middle section is varied with a triangular composition. In certain respects, this second phase surpasses the first, in the separate portrayal of the youths, which has a more positive handling. But the picture does not move to right, to left, does not have that continuity which was worked out so ingeniously in the first.

However, this mural is a credit to the artist and should prove an enhancement to the Foundation.

D. A.

Stanch G. O. P. Leaders Set To Preside Over Legislature

The Massachusetts House and Senate leadership was delivered into the hands of two "on-the-line" Republicans today, when Representative Horace T. Cahill was elected Speaker of the House and Senator Samuel H. Wragg was established as President of the Senate.

While Representative Cahill succeeds in office another stanch Republican, Leverett Saltonstall, Senator Wragg follows as Senate President James G. Moran, who last two senatorial years branded him as a Curley Republican.

Senator Wragg is completing two decades of service in the Legislature. His election to his present post of honor is thought to mean retirement from the Senate in 1939, inasmuch as that would agree with his often expressed wish.

He is one of the most powerful political figures in Norfolk County. As a member of the Republican group which controls county politics, Senator Wragg holds the office of deputy sheriff. He is expected eventually to become sheriff, one of the most desirable posts in the State.

He began his legislative service in the House of Representatives 18 years ago. After serving six years in the lower branch, he was elected to the Senate, of which he has been a member since 1925. He was for several years chairman of the Senate Committee on Municipal Finance.

Senator Wragg is an advocate of the pay-as-you-go policy, as appeared from his address thanking the Senate for his election. From time to time he has advised some form of adequate state control on municipal budgets as a means of reducing costs. As one public official recently said:

"Sam does not talk pay-as-you-go, he believes and practices it."

While politics had been a part of the Senator's daily routine for many years, he still finds sufficient time to be a director of the Needham Co-operative Bank, conduct an insurance business, dabble in real estate and participate in a manufacturing business.

As for the new Speaker of the House, Representative Cahill, he has been closely associated with the former popular Speaker, Leverett Saltonstall, for several years. He was a major cog in the Saltonstall pre-primary convention campaign for Governor, and his late campaign for Lieutenant Governor.

He has come into the legislative spotlight the last two years, participating in the desperate Republican attempts to halt the expenditure progress of Governor Curley.

Representative Cahill, a lawyer, as most legislators are, entered politics in 1926 in Braintree, where he waged a successful campaign for membership on the Board of Selectmen. He served on the board until 1931, when he voluntarily retired. In 1932 he again sought election to the board and was elected for a three-year term.

Floor Leader and "Whip"

Meanwhile, in 1928, he was elected to the House of Representatives. He is the only man in House history who has served as both the Republican floor leader and "whip."

Like Senator Wragg, Representative Cahill started his campaign for election as presiding officer early last year. He gained considerable popularity among the Republicans, and his election was practically certain before the 1935-36 Legislature prorogued.

Representative Cahill has been a lawyer since 1921, being educated at Boston English High School, Huntington School, Tufts College and Northeastern University Law School. During his stay at these institutions, he established a considerable record as an athlete.

In the Legislature, he has been a member of important committees such as chairman of pensions, handling old-age assistance legislation; chairman of judiciary, and chairman of the powerful committee on rules.

Thorndike to Give Harvard Lecture On Teachers' Problems

The Inglis lecturer in secondary education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education this year will be Prof. Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University. He will speak Friday at 8 o'clock in New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, on "The Teaching of Controversial Subjects."

By research work at the Columbia Teachers College since 1899, Dr. Thorndike has aided in developing standards now widely used for measuring the progress of students in their school work. In this address, he will discuss the rights and duties of teachers with respect to instruction on various points of view toward the social sciences and other controversial matters.

Dr. Thorndike will be the thirteenth speaker sponsored by the Inglis foundation which was established in honor of Prof. Alexander Inglis, who taught at Harvard from 1914 until 1924. As in the case of previous Inglis lecturers, Dr. Thorndike's lecture will be published by the Harvard University Press. This book will also be available on Friday.

Lawrence Mills Feel Auto Strike Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 6—Five hundred employees were transferred to other work in Pacific Mills' worsted plant here today as stop orders, resulting from General Motors strikes in the Midwest, suspended operation of 100 looms which have been turning out automobile upholstery fabrics.

At present there are enough other orders on hand to keep all employees at work, officials of the mill stated this morning, but if the strikes continue the local effects may become more serious.

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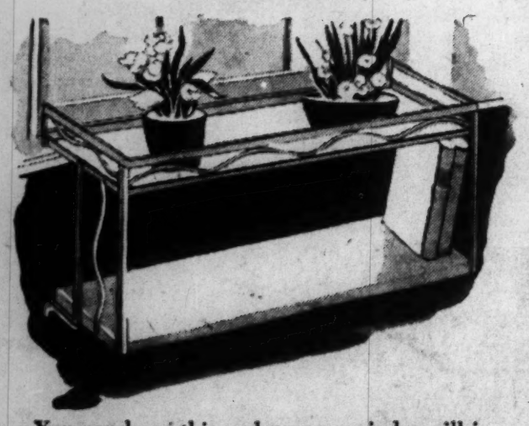

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

European Women of 1936—In History High Lights

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Year With Women of Europe

Outstanding Gains and Losses in Record of 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

Since this is the first letter of a new year, I have been asked to send you a short review of some of the happenings among European women during 1936. As there is so much to cover in so small a space I am going to give you the bare facts without comment.

Austria

In AUSTRIA, there is general satisfaction in the discovery that, of the doctors nominated to serve the sickness funds of commercial and trade employees, 10 per cent are women. This is all the more satisfactory in that Austria also discovers that its women actually need to earn in order to maintain themselves. Ninety-five per cent of its wage-earning women earn because they must; 79 per cent of them support members of their families; only 21 per cent spend their money entirely on themselves.

Belgium

The women of BELGIUM rejoice over the report of the Government's Advisory Committee which, because it considers women as physically fit as men, recommends the repeal of a measure which, in 1934, fixed a quota of women workers for each industry. They rejoice too because a Royal Order suspends, for a period at least, the regulation which—in order to induce a married woman to leave industry—reduced by 25 per cent of her wages the benefit drawn by her unemployed husband.

Czechoslovakia

In CZECHOSLOVAKIA, where equality between men and women is almost accomplished, a woman holds, for the first time, a chair at the University of Prague. She is Madame Milada Paulova.

Denmark

DENMARK produces two "first" women. Mrs. Ella Saabye is appointed Head of Department at the State Experimental Institute, while Dr. Maria Andersen becomes the first woman "overlagge" as head of the Vedsted Hospital.

Estonia

ESTONIA denounces the Night Work (Women) Convention which it ratified in 1935, much to the satisfaction of those women who believe that "protective legislation is a barrier to equality."

Finland

In FINLAND, 1000 women meet to consider how to defend their interests at the coming general election. Later, they report that 16 women have been returned to the Riksdag, and that the proceedings of the House are opened, according to tradition, by the oldest member who happens, this year, to be Miss Miina Sillanpää. Miss Lyyli Jyrhämä becomes Under Secretary of State.

Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN experiences a major sensation when a House of Commons vote, given in favor of equal pay in certain grades of the Civil Service, defeats the Government, but is reversed 10 minutes later in order to avert an "uncomfortable situation." The women are astonished and amused, being sure of victory at a not too distant date. Growing attention is given to the special needs of older women workers, while a vigorous campaign goes on for the lowering of the pensionable age of unmarried women from 65 to 55.

France

In FRANCE, women develop immense activity. The strikes, and the success of the famous Accords Matignon, give women not only better work contracts and wages, but a sense of solidarity with men and among themselves. France produces quite a crop of "first" women. Madame Cecile Brunschwegg, Madame Suzanne Lacore, and Madame Irene Joliot-Curie all become "first" women Cabinet Ministers, though Madame Joliot-Curie resigns later. Mlle. Lucienne Scheid becomes the "first" woman "premier secrétaire de la conférence des avocates." Mlle. Marie Thérèse François, by being appointed pharmaceutical lecturer at Nancy University, is the "first" woman to teach this subject at any university in France. Mlle J. Miquel becomes the "first" woman veterinary surgeon, while the "first" policewomen make their appearance in Paris. Six women become Municipal Councillors at Versailles. And all the time a determined agitation for the parliamentary franchise goes on. The Chamber adopts a woman suffrage measure, but it is rejected by the Senate.

Germany

In GERMANY, matters run in an opposite direction. The policy of the "Three K's" (Kirche, Kinder, Küchen), is pursued with a will. The teaching career is closed to girls leaving school at Easter. Women are forbidden the profession of judge or public attorney. Women are debarred from jury service. In Bavaria, the act which allowed women to sit for theological examinations is repealed. Herr Hess tells an audience of 20,000 that Germany wants only the women who can "stand behind a man" and "make his life more beautiful." In spite of all this, however, Dr. Luise Lamment is appointed Director of the new Institute for Metereological and Climatological Research in Baden-Baden, and Dr. Ingeborg Schnack becomes "Bibliotheksträtin" of the University Library of Marburg.

Greece

The women of GREECE protest vigorously against the fact that only those among them who are widows or orphans are admitted to the Civil Service, while women are excluded from municipal service and from many posts in private employment. Nevertheless, a woman is appointed Director of the new Bureau for Educational and Industrial Cinematography and Broadcasting.

Holland

In HOLLAND, women found their International Archives of the Women's Movement. They find themselves endangered by the passage of a measure which—except in special instances—will turn married women teachers out of employment in January 1937. A woman Mennonite minister, failing to resign her post on marriage calls down upon herself heavy criticism. The younger women join in an appeal to "the women of the world" to join in the strengthening of democracy and peace.

Hungary

In HUNGARY, the legal profession is closed to women. Women struggle generally in economic difficulties, but they manage to produce a "first" woman all the same—Miss Gizella Kenessey, who is appointed Municipal Director in History in Budapest.

Italy

The women of ITALY, uniformed and official, are supervising markets and advising about farm produce. Moreover, women—elected by feminist societies—are sitting on municipal councils for the purpose of advising on housing, education, hygiene and the like. The rural women—organized now, and 800,000 strong—hold an exhibition in Venice. The women artists hold an exhibition in Rome, to which the King pays a visit. Antonietta Paoli Pogliani is appointed organizer of the women artists' international exhibition which is to be held in Paris in 1937.

Irish Free State

In the IRISH FREE STATE, women protest loudly that, by the Conditions of Employment Bill, arbitrary power is given to the Minister of Labor and Commerce not only to prohibit any kind of industrial work to women, but to fix the proportion of women to men employed in any industry.

Latvia

In LATVIA, a "new profession" is invented. Through the Household Section of the Chamber of Agriculture, a staff of well-educated women travels through the rural districts teaching the ways of household, agricultural and garden management.

Lithuania

The women of LITHUANIA broadcast a series of peace talks and organize a Peace Service in the Basilica of Kaunas.

Norway

In NORWAY, women deplore the loss by two votes, of a bill which would have given them access to all positions under the state; likewise of a proposal which would have admitted them to the ministry of the church. But they are consoled—partly—by the Storting's refusal to restrict women's work during the night. For the first time, a woman is elected to the presidency of the Norwegian Writers' Association—she is Sigrid Undset, Laureate of the Nobel Prize for Literature. Mrs. Ruth Sörensen becomes the "first" Byfoged—an important juridical post—of Trondhjem. Miss Olga Larssen becomes the "first" woman director of a women's prison.

Poland

POLAND prohibits the employment of women in certain industrial occupations, but the women quash a proposal to dismiss married women from public offices. So loud are their protests that the proposal is hastily withdrawn. Miss Alice Dorabialska is the "first" woman to become dean of Polytechnic in Warsaw. Miss Iza Cichowska becomes the first woman prosecutor.

Roumania

In ROUMANIA, the members of the women's club, set up in connection with the Employees' Union, appeal to women to join a trade union in order to press for equality.

Soviet Russia

RUSSIA, appointing a Government Committee to investigate the question of marriage and divorce, decides to tighten up new laws by means of collecting alimony and by the making of "foolproof" provision for children through deductions at source from the income of parents. Bachelors will be taxed, and bonuses will go to large families. Russia's "ladies of leisure" undertake social work among factory hands and their families. There is a celebration of Women's Day to mark the fact that "the participation of women in every sphere of activity is now an integral part of Soviet construction." Tatjana Lewensson is appointed consular agent of the U. S. S. R. in Norway.

Spain

In SPAIN six women are returned to the Cortez at the general election. Mme. Isabel de Palencia is asked to become Ambassador to Sweden.

Sweden

By the united efforts of 27 women's organizations in SWEDEN, the number of women returned to the Riksdag at the elections is doubled. Ten women now hold seats. A royal commission investigates the question of married women's right to earn. The housewife's need of free time leads to the holding of a Modern Leisure Exhibition at Ystad. Women, by a skillful capture of the interests of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Railway Board, the Swedish Red Cross and an army of fruit growers, organize special fruit trains to carry apples—hitherto unknown and untasted—to the children of Lapland.

Switzerland

In SWITZERLAND the Zurich Cantonel Council rejects a proposal to introduce a supplementary tax on the joint earnings of married couples. Such a tax, it is declared, would be aimed especially against a woman's right to earn, and would injure the privileges guaranteed her by the Constitution.

Turkey

Thirteen women of TURKEY are appointed by the Ministry of Justice to serve at various law courts in Istanbul.

Yugoslavia

In YUGOSLAVIA, the domestic servant is considered. Laws which govern her status are found to be from 30 to 80 years old, so a bill is presented which will bring matters up to date.

I intended to tell you something of the work which has been done, collectively, at Geneva, but space does not permit. Perhaps I may write next month about 1936 as seen from the standpoint of the League of Nations.

Yours very sincerely,

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

One of these letters concerned with news of women of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe comes to you on the first Wednesday of each month.—Editor.

Through the Editor's Window

On Teaching Ourselves to See the Patterns

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you know your trees in winter? Here in northern latitudes, with the falling of the brilliantly painted autumn leaves, we say farewell to beauty in the mass, and take a turn, during the winter months, at learning more about the exquisite beauty of pattern and design. And it seems to me as we enter a new year with its invariable accompaniment of looking back at accumulated events and looking forward to individual and social progress yearned for, that the opportunity offered by nature, to exercise our power of observing patterns has a certain delightful and significant correlation.

How surely the winter landscape reveals its patterns! In summer the elm, reared high above a beautiful old homestead, droops its graceful sweep of leafy plumes; but only now, on passing it, may one note its intricate design. Trunk, branches, twigs—here is reason back of that swaying summer plumage; here is the good drawing that gives vigor to the painting. Only now can the design be studied; the shape of the tree be understood.

Marching down our hill is an old apple orchard, row by row. Gnarled and spreading are its branches, each tree an interesting group of lines, outward and upward, strong and delicate. To learn to observe them, one trains oneself to follow each branch to its termination, letting the eye note the groups of twigs in their progress outward to the tips. Having done this quite deliberately a few times, one awakens more and more to the beauty of each tree design against the sunset sky. Bushes, too, have their individual patterns; and if one lives in suburb or residential town, one may now and then see the loveliness of frosted grass tufts on a winter morning, and observe the exquisite pattern of each.

* * *

This self-training (if one may use so academic a term for an experience so enjoyable and so fruitful) is of course equally available to city dweller, if in a different way. Perhaps, indeed, the city dweller will maintain that her sketch-block is the more rich in detailed design for being less affected by the changing seasons. From a window on Beacon Hill, old Boston, the pointed roofs and angular chimneypots always make interesting patterns against a golden evening sky, both winter and summer. Houses, whether in town or country, can be observed in line rather than in mass, if one will but note the position and reach of beam and angle. Many of us have already trained ourselves to appreciate line in dress, the design of furniture groupings in a room, the detail of type, paper, margins, and general makeup that is the format of a beautifully published book.

Seeing and observing the pattern, then, is a delight possible to any of us; and with such a wealth of opportunity on every hand, we can always practice to increase our powers. To my mind, it would be worth the doing, even if its rewards lay only within the increased delight provided. But in addition to the fun of seeing patterns in the physical world about us, comes also a skill in seeing patterns at all. And it is in the transfer of this skill from things to thoughts that I count the reward the richest.

* * *

A friend does one interesting and beautiful deed after another, and we learn to observe with delight the pattern or design of her thinking . . . The shape of the tree is the reason for its sweep of leafy plumes . . . Qualities expressed by books and individuals from an unfamiliar country, help us to sketch out the pattern of the nation itself. We see its design, and with practice we can learn, also, to relate this design to the patterns of other lands as we observe their qualities. This is not mere theoretical mental calisthenics. It is a means of becoming more useful. For it is a sincere attempt to understand what one sees by seeking its true design.

So, as history and biography unfold, and we look back over the year and forward to another, we observe not unrelated events and qualities, but the patterns which they reveal. The immediate ups and downs increasingly lose their power to unsettle our thinking. We are dealing, not with incident but with plan. Of never-ending interest is this way of reading the march of the nations. A source of everpresent inspiration is this manner of seeing the life of those among whom we live our days.

Thus, against shining golden sky, the tree-pattern reveals its infinite beauty of design.

Let It Be Beets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beets can be prepared in a variety of ways and should frequently be included in the menu. Their bright red color adds a pretty touch to the table and their flavor is generally liked. They are easily obtainable and usually reasonably priced.

Stewed Beets—Scrape and slice beets that have been boiled until tender. Have ready in a stewing pan a piece of butter rolled in flour, some finely chopped onion and parsley, a little vinegar, salt and pepper. Let the beets simmer in this for a quarter of an hour shaking the contents of the pan frequently and adding a little water if necessary.

Jellied Beets—Boil until tender, peel and quarter small beets. Arrange in a bowl which has been rinsed in cold water. Pour over the beets a dressing made by cooking together half a cup of vinegar, three-fourths of a cup of water, three tablespoons of arrow-root moistened in cold water, and five tablespoons of granulated sugar. Cook the dressing until clear and thick. Let it chill for several hours after pouring over the beets. Have ready a bed of lettuce on a serving plate and invert the bowl or mold upon this. Serve with salad dressing.

Beet Soup—Grate five medium-sized boiled beets. Add the pulp to a pint of stock and a pint of milk. Heat and thicken with a tablespoon of flour and a tablespoon of butter rubbed together to a smooth paste. Season with salt and pepper. Serve hot with croutons made by dicing stale bread and browning it in the oven, or with crackers.

Baked Beets—By baking beets their flavor is improved. Follow the same procedure as you would to bake potatoes in the skins. Turn the beets frequently with a knife, being careful not to break their skin and admit of the juice running out. When tender, peel the beets and serve in slices well buttered and seasoned to taste with salt and pepper.

Young Beets With Vinegar Sauce—Cook young beets until tender in salted water. Scrape off the skin and dice the beets while still warm. Put into serving dish and cover with a hot dressing made by heating four tablespoons of vinegar with a heaping tablespoon of butter, and salt and pepper to taste.

Buttered Beets—Wash and put into a pan as many beets as needed. Cover with boiling water to which salt has been added and cook until tender. Young beets require about an hour, while older and larger ones must be cooked about two hours. When the beets are done remove the outer skin, slice and butter generously. Serve hot.

Beets in Salad—Cold cooked beets diced, sliced or cut with a fancy vegetable cutter lend themselves well to salad purposes. They may be arranged on beds of lettuce, alone or in combination with slices of hard boiled eggs, chopped celery or other cold cooked vegetables.

Spice Cake

Cream
¾ cup shortening and
2 cups sugar. Add
4 well beaten eggs and
1 tablespoon molasses. Measure and sift
3 cups flour
4 level teaspoons baking powder
½ teapoon salt
⅓ cup grated chocolate. Add alternately to creamed mixture with
1 cup water. Add
1 teaspoon each cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves and allspice. Beat well. Bake in 3 layers in oven 375° F. from 20 to 25 minutes. Frost with a white icing.

How I Gained Experience

One of Our Readers Tells How She Won Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Editor:

The article headed "Do You Lack Experience?" in the Women's Page dated November 17th, 1936, was of so much interest to me that I felt a similar experience in my own life might interest you.

Up to the age of 18 I was unable, because of ill health, to study for any career which would enable me to take an active place in the world. When, at this age my health was restored, domestic reasons caused me to abandon once again, thoughts of a career. I was obliged to remain at home.

One day, soon afterward, I was busily engaged darning and mending for the family when an acquaintance, an educated woman, came to see me. She complimented me on the standard of my work, and asked me if I would do some repair work for her, which I accordingly did. The following week I was surprised when, on visiting my home again, she brought with her a supply of mending and asked me if I would repair it for a friend. One of the articles was a valuable linen cloth which had been damaged in laundering, and which she had been unable to get repaired. This gave me inspiration, as I saw there was a need for my work. During the succeeding three years, I built up, entirely through recommendation, quite good connections, which occupied the whole of my spare time, and I thereby gained much practical experience.

When at 21, I found I must leave home and take a post of some kind, prospects appeared gloomy. The industrial depression (so-called) was seemingly at its height, in England, and everywhere around me were signs of unemployment. More than one person told me that I could not expect to find anyone willing to employ me at the age I was with no experience, and especially as so many experienced people were unemployed.

I secured copies of references regarding my character from professional gentlemen whom I had known all my life, and went to a town 15 miles away, where there were a number of good hotels. I went with a very clear thought, knowing I had much to give. In each hotel I asked to see the manageress or housekeeper, and in every instance secured an interview. I was received most courteously, and with obvious interest. I was told, however, that there were no vacancies suitable at the moment, but my application would be filed for future reference. A visitor in one hotel having seen specimens of my work, asked me if I would take home with me some very fine stockings to repair. I posted this work back to her, and the amount I had charged. My day had been fruitful.

Three weeks later I was sent for and given a very good post in the largest hotel in the town—one of the finest in England—and held that post for two and a half years. Another post was then offered me in a college near by, entailing more responsibility, but with a higher salary. Today my position is linen keeper. Assistant housekeeper ranks still higher, and points to something better to work toward.

(Miss) A. B.

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Failure to Adopt Defensive Tactics Costs Boston Victory — Skaters at the Garden

Ross Charges Defeat To His Own Mistake

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	11	4	6	58	38	26
Detroit	11	4	6	52	45	26
Boston	10	3	7	52	48	23
Chicago	4	6	10	26	36	14
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	12	2	5	60	54	26
Montreal	8	6	6	44	46	22
Toronto	7	2	10	45	48	16
Americans	6	3	14	46	68	15

Results Jan. 5

Detroit 3, Boston 2.
Rangers 7, Americans 1.
Montreal 4, Canadiens 2.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Guess you can charge that one to the manager, boys," said Art Ross to the newspapermen in the dressing room following the 3-to-2 defeat of the Bruins by Detroit at the Garden last night. Well, Art Ross makes few mistakes comparable to the number of decisions he is called upon to render in hockey.

Last night, though, he faltered at a most regrettable time. The Bruins had lost two-straight games to Detroit by scores of 4 to 3 and were set to win this one. They took to the ice and for 55 minutes they outplayed, outrushed and outskated the Wings, establishing a hard-earned 2-to-1 lead.

Then, instead of adopting strict defensive measures, the Bruin manager permitted continuation of wide-open hockey and, with less than three minutes to play, Detroit banged in two goals and skated off the ice with victory, 3 to 2. The Bruin defense of Joe Jerwa and Flash Hollett tired, and before substitution could be made, Gosh Pettinger had banged in Barry's rebound to tie up the game; and, less than a minute later, Bruneteau slapped in the winning goal on a play with Pettinger.

There were 14,500 or so fans in attendance, and while the Bruins gave them a thrilling exhibition of wide-open hockey, they really were let down when Ross neglected to adopt strict defensive measures to win the game. Those fans would have been happier and better satisfied to have had their Bruins win the contest than play wide open throughout the 60 minutes and lose.

And that defeat is costly in the league standing since the Red Wings and New York Rangers gained a full game on the locals; Rangers beating their fellow townies, Americans, 7 to 1. Rangers and Detroit remain in a tie for first place and the Bruins dropped three points behind.

In the New York game Americans lost their goaltender, Roy Worters, probably for the balance of the season, and Manager Red Dutton is planning on either the veteran Lorne Chabot or Alfie Moore. The other game played last night saw Maroons upset Canadiens, 4 to 2, in another intra-city clash.

With Maroons sadly in need of a veteran center to stabilize the attack and defense, there is talk around the town that Hooley Smith, now with the Bruins, might return to the Gorman team—at a good price.

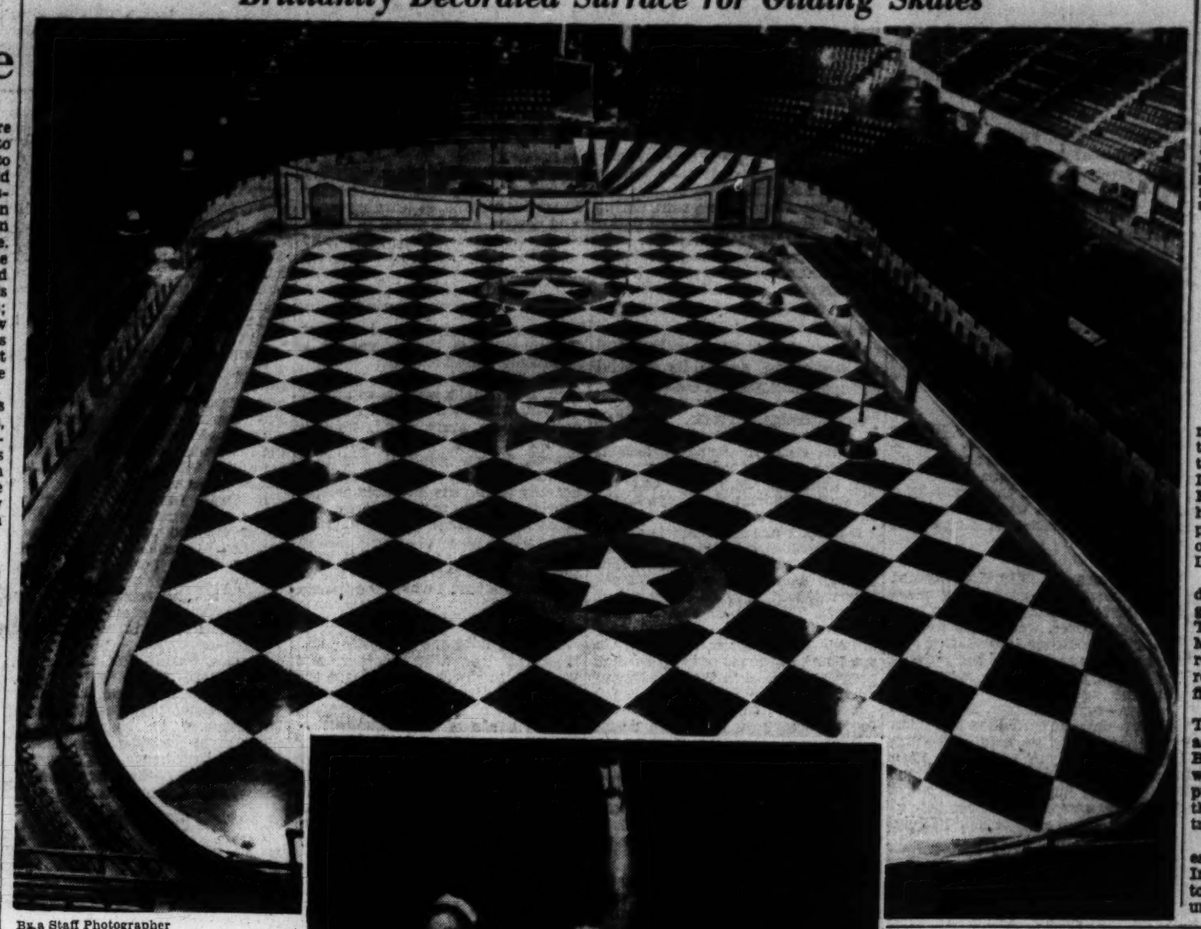
A story concerning the deal for Pete Palangio, new Chicago forward, came forth during one hockey discussion. Press reports stated that the Hawks had paid $15,000 for the player, but yesterday it was rumored that the only payment was surrender of the guarantee to the Hawks for their exhibition game at St. Louis. Then it is said that waivers were asked on him after the first game he played with the Hawks. Hockey is managed in a peculiar manner. Waivers have been asked on the veteran Tommy Cook.

Further reports from other districts state that the return of Charlie Conacher, Toronto right wing, is doubtful. His arm injury appears to be more serious than supposed.

The Ross suggestion for a heavier penalty on managers who step out on the ice during the progress of a game was voted down by a 5-to-3 margin at the recent meeting of the board of governors.

Bruins leave today for Chicago, where they play tomorrow night, and then journey on to Detroit for a game Sunday and back here Tuesday to entertain the Hawks.

Brilliantly Decorated Surface for Gliding Skates



By a Staff Photographer

The Four Nelson Sisters, One of the Most Spectacular Ice-Skating Foursomes in the United States. They Will Be Supported by Scores of Other Professional Stars

Ice Follies Open Tonight

Hockey, boxing and wrestling will fade out of the Boston Garden tonight when "The Ice Follies of 1937" make the first of their two-night stand here. Immediately following the hockey game last night the Garden employees, under the direction of Superintendent Murphy and Harry Allen, ice expert, started transforming the ice surface.

From the usual indifferent gray surface the artist colony of paint brush wielders decorated the newly made surface with a highly colorful and fantastic design of beauty. Carpenters set to this morning to erect the bandstand and before noon the transformation was almost unbelievable.

This Ice Follies idea is something new to skating carnivals. It has been approached before but never on the large scale adopted this season. Similar to a regular stage presentation of a musical show, the Ice Follies will open festivities at 8:30 o'clock and run through a two-hour entertainment embracing fancy, acrobatic and comedy skating with solo presentations and group numbers.

Boston has warmly supported ice carnivals, and this first appearance of some 30 professional entertainers will be agreeably surprised at the reception. The early advance sale has indicated an enthusiastic audience, and these skaters tonight will respond with appreciative performances.

Heading the professional troupe is Roy Shipstad and his lead partner, Bess Ehrhardt, 19-year-old Wisconsin girl. Shipstad and brother Eddie have had a varied career on skates from hockey to fancy skating, and Roy added to his fame the national pro championship. He took Miss Ehrhardt for a partner, and together they have established fame wherever such skating is exhibited from St. Paul eastward. Roy began his career as a mere boy in which he featured whirls and little else, filling in on so-called "tank town" shows.

Today he added to his repertoire and has numerous novelty stunts including jumps and spins of truly

has been an apt pupil and has

Chandler, the Chicago girl.

Probably the world's greatest pair skaters, Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, who exhibited at the Boston Arena a couple of years ago, add a grace and rhythmic contribution that is unequaled. Together they won the European and world championship as amateurs across the water and only turned professional recently. They are of the old school, thoroughly grounded on the technique of figure skating, although they have added a touch of the spectacular without sacrifice.

Another performer who appeared in Boston several years ago is Everett McGowan. As long ago as 1923 he did some barrel jumping and speed skating at the Arena and attempted to catch on later with one of the professional hockey teams. He did play some with Springfield and then went to the Coast and played with Vancouver. Later he took up fancy skating and is one of the featured performers with his girl partner Ruth Mack.

A comedy team of Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson will relieve the serious, and other teams of Naomi Proctor and Morris Wold and Valerie Fink and Laverne Busher will add specialty numbers. An unusual group presentation will see the four Nelson Sisters, daughters and pupils of their father, Julius Nelson, formerly of the Royal Skating Club of Stockholm, feature quartet novelties.

With a carload of properties and a well-balanced two-hour show, Boston is keen to view the first all-professional Ice Follies. After closing here tomorrow night the show will go to New York, New Haven, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago and other rinks.

W. M.

Toronto's Ice Hopes Improve

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	3	0	0	20	1	4
Queen's	1	0	0	6	1	2
McGill	1	0	0	6	1	2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dartmouth	0	0	1	1	10	0
Montreal	0	0	1	0	6	0
Princeton	0	0	2	1	16	0

Result Jan. 5

Toronto 10, Dartmouth 1.

Games This Week

Tomorrow Night

McGill at Yale.
Toronto at Harvard.
Montreal at Princeton.

Saturday Night

McGill at Princeton.
Montreal at Yale.
Dartmouth at Harvard.

University of Toronto's rejuvenated hockey forces invade the Boston Arena tomorrow night to engage the fast-traveling Harvard six in an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game. The visitors hold undisputed possession of first place in the new circuit as a result of their decisive 10-1 victory over Dartmouth at Hanover last night.

Earlier in the season Toronto drubbed Princeton in the opening game of the Three-I League, 10-0. The following night, however, both McGill and Queen's captured their respective league games over Montreal and Princeton to slip into a first-place tie with Toronto.

Reports from Hanover reveal that Toronto's victory wasn't as onesided as the score appears. Although the Big Green skaters could not cope with the speed of the Varsity, they put up a valiant fight throughout the contest and never once gave up trying.

Toronto's two league victories are especially encouraging to Coach Irvin "Ace" Bailey, who last year took over the hockey fortunes at the university after being forced to retire from the professional sport because of a mishap in a game at the Boston Garden.

For the past several years Toronto has not been able to get together a team that could make a creditable showing against any sort of opposition. The last sextet from this university that really carved its name on Canadian ice was coached by Conny Smythe, now chief of the Toronto Maple Leafs, in 1926. Smythe's team walked through to the Allan Cup finals, but was ousted in this affair by Port Arthur. And then as Varsity Grads the same aggregation won the Canadian amateur title the following year and went on to capture the Olympic title.

Last season Bailey was unable to mold a strong team, but with the formation of the new Three-I League a wave of hockey enthusiasm has swept throughout the university which has served to inspire Bailey's hockey aspirants.

Toronto trounced University of Western Ontario, 7-1, in an exhibition game, and then came the overwhelming victories at the expense of Princeton and Dartmouth. Coach Bailey viewed these wins with considerable optimism and now looks for his team to give a good account of itself in future contests.

The first-string line, which has exceptional speed and stick-handling ability, consists of Wilbur Valliquette at center, Norman McClelland at left wing and Ralph Ripley holding down the right flank. Valliquette was shifted from left wing to the center position because of his speed and ability to back check.

The second line, which is composed of Maxie Fullerton, Charlie Sweeney and Bill Morrison, has been impressive in games played to date. In the Princeton and Dartmouth games, Sweeney was the leading scorer, with three goals and one assist registered against the Tigers and four goals against the Green.

Toronto's defense has looked especially good with Bruce Charles and Rey protecting Goalers Bing Caswell and George Campbell. Against the Tigers, Charles showed his ability to carry the puck, and, as a result, was responsible for two of Varsity's goals.

Trading Almost an Impossibility, Insists General Manager of Bees

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While trade rumors concerning the Red Sox, Browns, Indians, Giants and practically every other major league club have been producing fuel for baseball's Hot Stove League, little more than the usual mid-winter chatter has developed at National League Field, headquarters of the Boston Bees. But don't let it fool you. The Bees are not just sitting back enjoying the Hub's unusual weather.

Ever since the close of the annual major league meetings in New York a month ago, President Bob Quinn and Manager Bill McKechnie of the Bees have been in constant touch with rival National League clubs in regard to possible trades. Quinn is reluctant to mention prospective deals or even those considered in the past, but he and the Boston field general are always alert and willing to talk business when the possibility of adding player strength arises. The trading market, however, is unusually quiet.

Afraid to Trade

"Perhaps never before in the history of modern baseball," remarked Quinn yesterday, "has it been so difficult to make a trade. Everybody is willing to listen to offers, but unless you mention your whole ball club they just sit back and shake their heads. They're all scared they might not get the better of the deal. If you offer a good ball player, they want to know what's the matter with him.

"Most of the managers in our league are afraid to trade," continued Bob. "With a half dozen club officials sitting around wanting to know what's going on all the time, the managers are backward about taking responsibilities into their own hands. I believe a manager should be big enough to do his own business, but it doesn't seem to be that way today.

"We've tried several times since the major league meetings to make a deal. Bill McKechnie and I talk on the long-distance telephone almost daily. But at the present moment I don't believe a trade involving the Bees or any other club will be completed before the start of the spring training period."

Proposition Yesterday

Another reason for the scarcity of trades involving the Bees, which Quinn naturally would not mention, is the shrewdness of the Boston general manager on the player market. Bob is one of baseball's smartest business men and rival club officials think more than twice before they agree to a Quinn proposition. After assuming his post with the Bees last winter, the former Brooklyn boss made two player swaps with his old club in which he acquired Al Lopez, Ray Benge, Tony Cuccinello, Bobby Reis, Johnny Babich and Gene Moore for Frankhouse, Brandt and Randy Moore. The six-for-three deal "made" the Boston club, and more firmly established Quinn as a master trader.

Only yesterday the Bees' general manager had a long-distance call in which a player deal was discussed, but again he came away from the telephone with a frown on his face.

Quinn is not hurrying his 1937 contract business.

"The later you send them out," smiled Bob, "the less chance you have of getting back letters asking for money."

Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager, will not arrive in town until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, it was announced yesterday by Eddie Collins. Joe had previously planned to reach here Monday, but being unable to make a reservation on the streamline train out of San Francisco, he had to take a slower road accommodation.

Red Sox contracts will be sent out shortly after Cronin's arrival. Three Sox—Marcum, Peacock and Cronin—are already signed. Marcum accepted terms before returning home last fall. Peacock signed during the minor league meetings when declared a free agent by Commissioner Landis. Cronin's five-year contract has three more seasons to run.

N. E. College Notes

Boston University's basketball team, led by Solly Nechtem, the Terrier's scoring ace, defeated University of New Hampshire last night, 52-43, at the St. Botolph street gym. With this win the B. U. hoopsters chalked up their fourth game out of five starts on the home floor. Nechtem moved from fifth to top position in New England college basketball scoring honors by rolling up 18 points.

While the Terrier court team was enjoying victory the B. U. swimmers were being swamped by Brown University, 51-26, at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool. The Bruin tankmen, New England intercollegiate swimming champions, had little difficulty in winning a first-place position in every event except the 200-yard breaststroke and the two relay events. Jim Gould captured the breaststroke victory, while John Meleikis, Gould, and Wally Hedquist combined to win the 200-yard medley relay and Ellis Gordon, Walter Horlick, Frank Ferguson and Hedquist took the 400-yard freestyle relay.

The B. U. hockey team came from behind to pin defeat on a veteran New Hampshire six, 3—1, at the Boston Arena last night. This was the Terriers' third victory in the New England intercollegiate league and keeps them at the top of the ladder.

Northeastern threw a scare into Brown University's undefeated hockey team last night at Providence when the Bruins were just able to edge the Huskies by a score of 5—4. Although the Providence boys got away to a three-goal lead, Northeastern, led by Capt. Johnny Bialek, tied the score in the second period. Brown, however, came back to take the lead again and from then on held the advantage.

According to an announcement from the Harvard Athletic Association, Howard Odell, backfield coach of the Crimson varsity football team, has been appointd general assistant in basketball. Odell will assist Coaches Wes Wesler of the varsity, Charlie Kollinites of the junior varsity, and Adolph Samborski of the freshmen.

Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern takes his basketball team to Kingston, R. I., tonight, where the Huskies play their third New England College Conference League game against the Rams of Rhode Island State. McCoy's team will be seeking their first league win, having been defeated by Connecticut State, 42-37, and the University of New Hampshire, 38-37.

College Hockey Results

Brown 5, Northeastern 4.
McGill 6, Montreal 0.
Toronto 10, Dartmouth 1.

Yale Grid Dinner Jan. 13

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Yale Club of New York will honor the 1936 Eli football team and coaching staff at a dinner here Jan. 13. Dr. James Rowland Angell, Yale's president, Head Football Coach Ducky Pond, Capt. Larry Kelley and Captain-elect Clint Frank will talk. Entertainment will be furnished by Rudy Vallee, Lanny Ross, Ed Wynn and Phil Baker.

Perry's First Match to Bring About $15,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Fred Perry, who developed a lot of sales resistance in the past few years by turning down one fabulous offer after another to become a tennis professional, is expected to cash in on his amateur fame to the extent of about $15,000 tonight.

The British star, who refused to give up his amateur status until there was no doubt as to his being the world's best amateur player, faces Ellsworth Vines, rated the world's best pro, at Madison Square Garden in the first match of a long series.

Eastern Swimming League Schedule

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6—A schedule of 21 dual meets for the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, organized during the Christmas holidays, was announced yesterday by H. Jamison Swarts, director of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, who is secretary and treasurer.

The league is composed of Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth and Navy. The season will open Jan. 16 with Columbia at Navy and close March 13 with Pennsylvania at Columbia and Yale at Harvard. The schedule:

Jan. 16, Columbia at Navy; 23, Penn at Yale; 30, Yale at Dartmouth.

Feb. 5, Harvard at Dartmouth; 12, Harvard at Columbia; 13, Yale at Navy, Harvard at Princeton; 19, Navy at Princeton; 20, Navy at Penn, Columbia at Yale; 22, Dartmouth at Princeton; 27, Penn at Harvard, Dartmouth at Navy.

March 1, Dartmouth at Penn; 3, Princeton at Columbia; 6, Harvard at Navy, Columbia at Dartmouth, Princeton at Penn; 10, Princeton at Yale; 13, Yale at Harvard, Penn at Columbia.

Yanks Open Exhibition Series Against Boston

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The New York Yankees will open their 33-game spring exhibition baseball schedule March 13 with the Boston Bees at St. Petersburg, Fla., and close with a three-game series against the Brooklyn Dodgers in Brooklyn, April 16 to 18.

The world champions' pitchers and catchers will report to St. Petersburg March 1, followed a week later by the rest of the squad. Their exhibition schedule follows (all games at St. Petersburg unless noted otherwise):

March 13 and 14, Boston (N); 16, St. Louis (N) at Daytona; 18, Cincinnati (N); 19, Cincinnati (N) at Tampa; 20 and 21, Boston (N); 22, Newark (Intl) at Sebring; 23, Brooklyn (N); 24, Brooklyn (N) at Clearwater; 25, Boston (N); 26, Newark (Intl); 27 and 28, Boston (N); 30 and 31, St. Louis (N).

April 2, Tallahassee (Fla. State), at Tallahassee; 3, New Orleans (SA) at Mobile; 4, Houston (TL) at Houston; 5, Galveston (TL) at Galveston; 6, Dallas (TL) at Dallas; 7, Fort Worth (TL) at Fort Worth; 8, Oklahoma City (TL) at Oklahoma City; 9, Tulsa (TL) at Tulsa; 10, Little Rock (SA) at Little Rock; 11, Memphis (SA) at Memphis; 12, Chattanooga (SA) at Chattanooga; 13, Knoxville (SA) at Knoxville; 14, Binghamton (NY-P) at Spartanburg; 15, Norfolk (PL) at Norfolk; 16, 17, 18, Brooklyn (N) at Brooklyn.

Colby Elects Bay Staters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Jan. 6—Two Massachusetts boys—Arthur Hannigan of Melrose and Stanley Thompson of Quincy—have been elected co-captains of the Colby College hockey team.

Three Years Ago

U. S. G. A. eliminated qualifying play in national amateur golf tournament (AP)

'Man on the Flying Trapeze' Must Have Been a Pro, Says Mrs. Hill

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Dorothy Poynton Hill, women's Olympic diving champion, decided today that "the man on the flying trapeze" must have been a professional.

"He's the fellow who floated through the air with the greatest of ease," she laughed, "and until I turned professional a few weeks ago I never did really know just how easily he staged his act."

Mrs. Hill, who has competed in three Olympic games and won two consecutive Olympic diving titles for the United States to rank as one of the finest women divers in the history of the sport, is appearing here this week with a group of professional diving and swimming stars.

"It's fun to be diving for money instead of medals," the pretty, Hollywood (Calif.) star said. "I was an amateur so long that it seems good to get away from the strain of training and fast competition and just dive.

"As a professional I'm diving better than I ever did as an amateur. Of course, I had to be in good form to win big meets and the Olympic championships, but now, without the constant thought of knowing someone always is trying to surpass you, I've been free and relaxed every time I've left the board. And the more relaxed a diver is, the better the dive."

Mrs. Hill made the Olympic team when she was 13, and placed third in the springboard event at Amsterdam in 1928. At Los Angeles in 1932 she dislocated three ribs in a practice dive from the 33-foot tower the day before the finals, but led the United States team to a sweep in the highboard event. Last summer she won the title again in Berlin.

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(Seats also on sale at SHUBERT and PLYMOUTH box offices)

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LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton and Kitty Carlisle in HERE GOES THE BRIDE
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Evgs. $1.50—55c to $2.50 Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20, Sat.—55c to $2.75

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Mrs. Wm. S. Nelson's Tuesday Morning Musicales — THIRD CONCERT
PIATIGORSKY WORLD FAMOUS CELLIST
Jan. 12, 1937, at 11 o'clock, Ballroom, Hotel Suburban, Harrison Street, East Orange
Single tickets $2.00 each, Federal Tax 20c
Tickets on sale January 6th at: Mrs. Wm. S. Nelson, Hotel Suburban, E. Orange, N. J. Golf-Sth Pierce Co., 666 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. Mail orders to Mrs. Wm. S. Nelson, Hotel Suburban, E. Orange, N. J.

Business and Industry

Federal Deficit for the First Half Fiscal Year $1,394,523,665

Commerce and Finance

Roads Injured By Surplus Tax Declares ICC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Interstate Commerce Commission took issue with the Administration in the subject of the tax on undistributed profits of corporations in its annual report to Congress, just published, denouncing that feature of the 1936 Revenue Act as preventing sound management of railroads.

Declaring that the thought behind the surtax ran counter to another major policy of the present Government, namely, the creating of sinking funds for retiring obligations prior to maturity and for refinancing improvements, the commission asserted that the weaker railroads would suffer severe penalties unless the law were modified.

Ask Congress to Reconsider

"It is our view," said the commission, "that railroads with weak financial structures, and those emerging from receivership or reorganization proceedings under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, should be encouraged to use their earnings, to the extent authorized or approved by us, to build up and improve their property, retire their funded debt, and create corporate surpluses in amounts sufficient to meet their emergency needs, support their borrowing powers, and afford insurance against obsolescence.

"We suggest that the situation of the steam railroads under the Revenue Act of 1936 should have the further consideration of the Congress."

To illustrate the effect of the tax on weak railroad systems it was stated that carriers operating 70,041 miles of road, or 27.7 per cent of the total operated mileage of the country, were in receivership, most of them seeking reorganization.

"Poor financial structures and unwise surplus and dividend policies were chiefly responsible for the failure of some of these companies, and were contributing factors in the failure of most of them," the report went on.

"Many of the railroad companies now in trouble have been handicapped from the beginning of their corporate existence by financial structures overloaded with funded debt.

Financed by Bond Issues

"When the depression came these had filed to improve their financial structures and others had weakened their financial structures by pursuing a policy of providing for the financial requirements largely through the issue of long-term bonds which at maturity are refunded.

The commission took issue with that part of the Revenue Act which imposed a surtax on undistributed profits unless authority to withhold them was obtained from stockholders prior to May 1, 1936.

"This means," said the commission, "that those companies which have weak financial structure and should use their income to improve their property, retire their funded debt and build up a liquid surplus against a day of future trouble will, if they undertake to do so, be subject to a penalty, whereas railroad companies with strong financial structures and able to finance their requirements through the issue of stock, may distribute all their income and thus escape the surtax."

Consumers Power Preferred Stock Is Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bonbright & Co., the First Boston Corporation and Brown, Harriman & Co. head an underwriting group of 62 investment houses offering the public 547,788 shares of Consumers Power Company $4.50 preferred stock at $100.50 a share. This is one of the largest public utility preferred stock refunding operations in recent years.

Among the houses offering the stock include: Edward B. Smith & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Lehman Bros., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., Mellon Securities Corporation, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Hayden, Stone & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Spencer Trask & Co.

Holders of the company's outstanding preferred stock, part of which is to be called for redemption, will have the preferential right from Wednesday, Jan. 6, through Saturday, Jan. 9, to purchase the new preferred at the above public offering price. Offers made during this period to purchase up to 77 per cent of their holdings of record as of Jan. 4 will be confirmed in full and applications for the purchase of additional shares may be made subject to allotment and confirmation.

During the preferential period, purchases by stockholders residing in Michigan are to be made directly from the company, and purchases by stockholders elsewhere are to be made from the underwriters or dealers.

Net proceeds from the sale of the new preferred, together with treasury funds, will be used by the company to effect the retirement of the 519,919 outstanding shares of 6, 6.6 and 7 per cent preferred stock at not exceeding the redemption price of $105.

Simultaneous with the payment for the new preferred stock on Jan. 18, the company proposes to call the outstanding shares of 6, 6.6 and 7 per cent preferred for redemption on March 20, and to make provision whereby holders of the old preferred may receive payment for their shares at any time on or after Jan. 18.

Home Co-op Loans Put at $1,400,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold T. Donaldson, of Lansing, Mich., president of the United States Building and Loan League, predicted that home building in 1937 would increase as much as it did in 1936.

He estimated between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 in new construction loans would be made by savings, building and loan associations out of an anticipated volume of $1,400,000 in all kinds of loans by these institutions.

He also predicted a continuation of the rate of rent increases which lifted the rent index on dwellings by 13 per cent in 1936. Since 1934, he said, the rent increases have been contributed chiefly by the one-family home, but advances will spread thoroughly in the apartment field now.

Mr. Donaldson predicted an increase in individual savings, asserting "the year 1937 marks the end of a cycle of using up savings."

Sugar and Copper Prices Advanced

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Refined sugar and export copper were marked up yesterday as the rising trend of commodity prices carried into the new year.

Effective today, American Sugar Refining Company announced an increase of one fifth of a cent in refined sugar to five cents a pound and to 5.05 for contracts with manufacturing customers. A similar advance was made by the National Sugar Refining Company.

A further small advance in raw sugar futures carried quotations to the highest prices since 1928 above three cents a pound.

Following the rise of the domestic price of copper to 12 cents a pound last week, the export quotation in the London market today touched the equivalent of 12.05 cents. Early sales of export copper here were made at prices ranging from 11.95 to 12.05 compared with 11.93 to 11.95 Saturday.

Per Capita Debt 22 Times Higher Than 1917 Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Government showed a deficit of $1,394,523,665 for the first half of the fiscal year and the public debt stood at $34,408,920,961 on Dec. 31 last, according to Treasury announcement. A year ago the half-year deficit was $1,879,651,192 and the public debt was $30,557,324,062.

On Dec. 31 last gross per capita debt was $266.96, compared with $262.36 at the end of the previous month, $238.77 on Dec. 31, 1935, and $12.36 March 31, 1917, when the total debt was $1,207,327,886. On Dec. 31, 1930, when the debt was at its postwar low of $16,026,087,087 the per capita debt was $129.66.

Interest Averages 2.57 P. C.

The interest-bearing debt on Dec. 31 was $33,700,260,267, on which the average interest rate was 2.57 per cent. Of this total $19,452,060,200 is made up of bonds, $10,288,948,050 notes and $2,262,929,000 in short-term bills.

Receipts for the first half of the fiscal year amounted to $2,158,305,452, compared with $1,902,009,509 in the same period the year before. Expenditures were $3,552,529,118, against $3,781,660,702. General expenditures were $2,126,863,287 for the half year, compared with $2,106,853,476, while emergency expenditures were $1,425,965,830, compared with $1,674,807,226.

Emergency expenditures were greatly reduced by repayments to lending agencies. Heading this list was a repayment of $298,987,574 to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In ordinary expenditures interest on the public debt was the largest item, with $402,908,716, against $357,739,266 the year before. National defense items were: Army, $183,442,050, against $140,580,816; navy, $237,764,090, compared with $186,625,118.

Chief Expense

Operation of the Veterans Administration in the half-year amounted to $289,798,944, compared with $286,644,390. Departmental expenditures were $255,483,609, against $222,339,768.

For the half-year income-tax receipts were $705,562,977, compared with $554,814,938.

In the half-year miscellaneous internal revenue, including the tobacco, liquor and manufacturers' excise taxes amounted to $1,132,927,433, against $974,554,348. Customs receipts were $217,390,142, compared with $190,167,831.

Panama Canal tolls for the half-year were $12,682,498, against $11,510,690. Seigniorage on silver amounted to $33,025,153, against $25,516,625.

The Dec. 31 statement showed gold stocks of $11,257,581,562, compared with $10,122,880,617 a year earlier.

For the half-year the Treasury issued $4,475,180,160 in new securities, compared with $6,250,141,177. Retirements were $3,846,802,692, against $4,393,709,739.

U. S. Issues Yield 0.199 and 0.316 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Tenders for two series of Treasury bills, of about $100,000,000 to be dated Jan. 6, 1937, which were offered on Dec. 31, 1936, amounted to $236,305,000, of which $100,180,000 was accepted, according to an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau.

For the $50,000,000 of seventy-one day Treasury bills, maturing on March 18, the amount applied for was $105,265,000, of which $50,155,000 was accepted. The bids ranged from 99.890, equivalent to a rate of about 0.101 per cent, to 99.955, equivalent to about 0.228 per cent. The average price is 99.961, and the average annual rate about 0.199 per cent.

For the $50,000,000 of 273-day bills, maturing on Oct. 6, the amount applied for was $131,040,000, of which $50,125,000 was accepted. Except for two $25,000 bids, the accepted bids ranged from 99.776, equivalent to a rate of about 0.295 per cent, to 99.745, equivalent to 0.336 per cent. The average price is 99.760, and the average rate about 0.316 per cent.

Further Rise in Commodity Prices Visualized by Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Declaring that the present relations between gold dollars of the new par and commodities in general must be radically altered and that a great rise in commodity prices must come sooner or later, Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, speaking before the Chicago Association of Commerce here said, "there are very ominous possibilities in the situation."

"Our own rally in commodity prices since March of 1933 can, I think, be attributed only in very minor degree to our debasement of the dollar. We were bound to have an immense rise in prices in any case, once the unprecedented crisis was over and confidence returned. The increase in commodity prices from the January-February average of 1933 was 33 per cent in 33 months. It is interesting to contrast this with the increase in commodity prices which followed the resumption of gold payments on Jan. 1, 1879, which was 23 per cent in 15 months.

Three Factors Raise Prices

"We have had the following factors working to raise commodity prices in this country since the reopening of the banks in 1933: (1) the return of confidence, the rally from an unprecedented crisis; (2) the cost increases under NRA and the crop restrictions under AAA; (3) two years of extraordinary drought. When all these factors are taken into account, I think that not much remains for the reduction in the gold content of the dollar to explain.

"Currency debasement and currency manipulation in general, in a great country, are not quick and sure and automatic methods of raising prices.

"None the less, over great periods of time and in ways impossible to forecast with any exactness, the great debasement of the dollar and of other currencies, with the resultant immense increase both in the existing number of gold monetary units and in the number annually added by current production, must work out its result in the form of higher prices for commodities, for real estate and for other equities. The problem that we face is the problem of making this process an orderly one, spreading it out over as many years as possible, avoiding violent booms followed by violent setbacks as the process goes on and preventing a growth in debt paralleling or even exceeding the rises in prices. How are we to accomplish this, and, indeed, can we accomplish it?"

Exceedingly low interest rates and a firm control of excess reserves he termed "absolutely incompatible."

Teh low money rates, he added, 'are a constant inducement to expand credit and every expansion of credit is an expansion of debt."

Need Credit Control

"But we shall have to get rid of the theory that it is necessary to have excessively low interest rates if we are going to have any adequate control over the expansion of credit. Exceedingly low interest rates and a firm control of excess reserves are absolutely incompatible. Exceedingly low interest rates are a constant inducement to expand credit and every expansion of credit is an expansion of debt. We must be willing to submit ourselves again to the discipline of firm money markets in periods of active demand for money and to the discipline of reserve shortages for banks that overexpand.

"People who borrow must expect, as a matter of course, to be called upon to pay, and must conduct their affairs so that they can pay. Borrowing should be for ...es that will bring back money borrowed with a profit within the period of the loan. Loans made on any other basis are unsound loans. And periods of active business and good profits should be periods in which debts are paid off and during which stock issues are substituted for maturing bond issues rather than periods in which debt is increased lightheartedly under the lure of cheap and easy credit."

He advocated a further increase in reserve requirements by Federal Reserve authorities "to the full extent allowed by the law" as a means of controlling future growth of debt.

Bank Statements As of Dec. 31 Show Gain in Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Condition statements as of Dec. 31 of large banks, just issued, reveal increases in deposits, loans and in indicated share earnings.

Chase National Bank showed deposits on Dec. 31 of $2,286,209,000, compared with $2,075,121,000 Dec. 31, 1935. Indicated share earnings for 1936 were $2.24, compared with $1.81 in 1935.

National City Bank reported deposits of $1,713,840,229 on Dec. 31, compared with $1,652,366,244 on Dec. 31, 1935. Indicated earnings totaled $4.91 a share in 1936 against $4.04 in 1935.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co., its Philadelphia affiliate, showed total deposits of $478,922,407 on Dec. 31, compared with $472,756,877 on that date last year.

Bank of New York and Trust Company reported deposits on Dec. 31 of $182,124,133 and total assets of $207,669,731, compared respectively to $165,970,112 and $189,119,153 on Sept. 30.

The Bankers Trust Company reported deposits of $953,821,161, compared to $912,410,448 on Sept. 30 and $910,376,043 on Dec. 31, 1935.

The Continental Bank and Trust Company of New York in its year-end statement of condition showed resources amounting to $92,200,759, compared to $74,594,727 at the close of 1935. Deposits were $80,138,030, against $61,916,380.

In their statement for Dec. 31 Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., private bankers, reported total assets of $90,354,215, the highest figure since the firm began to publish its statement in 1934. This is contrasted with $87,460,863 three months ago and $74,119,062 a year ago. Deposits of $57,589,991 compared with $59,528,203 at the end of last September and $43,733,519 a year ago.

Tin Prices Show Irregular Movement Throughout '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The price action for tin over the past 12 months has seen some interesting developments. The price now is in the neighborhood of 52 cents in striking contrast to the low point near the 40-cent level in mid-year. On Jan. 1, 1936, it was 472 cents. A great wave of speculative buying was the chief factor behind this sudden price rise, a wave of buying, which in turn came with the renewal of control agreements. The high price point for the year reached on Nov. 9 when the level was 535 cents.

The proposed production schedule should have no difficulty in coping with world demand. This is true even though there has been a generally increasing rate of consumption that will in all likelihood continue.

Price of Lead Increases As Consumption Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lead prices, late in November, following 11 months of expanding production but even faster expanding demand, reached the highest level since October, 1930.

Currently partly under seasonal influences, demand appears to be falling off slightly but the statistical position of lead is such that it is believed prices will remain firm at present levels well into 1937 at least.

In spite of the greater 1936 production, lead stocks in the last quarter dropped to the lowest point attained in a corresponding period since 1933. The expectation that the market will continue firm is based on the belief that consumption will continue to advance with production.

Gold Imports in '36 Rise $1,000,000,000

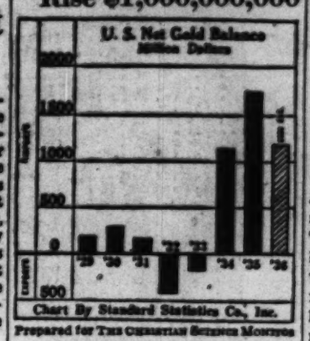

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As shown by the accompanying chart, more than a billion dollars of gold entered this country during 1936, and more than four billions has entered since dollar devaluation.

In view of unsettled European conditions, further imports in 1937 are probable.

Total Market Value Of Exchange Stocks Lower in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A decline of $241,429,251 in the total market value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange in December was shown in the compilation issued by the exchange. The average price per share on Jan. 1 of all listed stocks was $44.02 as against $44.26 at the beginning of December.

On Jan. 1, there were 1212 issues listed, aggregating 1,360,349,902 shares, with a total market value of $59,878,127,946. This compares with 1202 issues listed on Dec. 1, aggregating 1,356,122,270 shares, and having a total market value of $60,019,557,197.

Aggregate borrowings against collateral by members of the exchange on Jan. 1 were 1.76 per cent of the market value of all listed shares, compared with 1.64 per cent on Dec. 1, an increase of 0.12 per cent.

Loans on securities to member firms increased $67,420,359 in December, it was reported by the exchange. The loan total at the end of the month was $1,051,425,161, compared with $984,004,702 at the close of November.

Spot Wool Scarce in Boston Despite Very Heavy Imports

Weekly Wool Review

With a virtual flood of wool pouring into Boston from overseas—6,642,763 pounds having arrived last week alone—relatively little is for sale. And there is a good market for about anything offered just now. The bulk of the heavy importations has already been sold. Domestic wools have been in limited supply for several weeks, cutting down selection for buyers to consider to a minimum.

Under such conditions, and in spite of inventory season, the price structure holds decidedly strong. Mill buyers were in the Boston market this week seeking domestic wools to complete certain orders calling for such wools. But holders of the little domestic wool available are independent and ask firm to higher prices, which the mills are reluctant to meet. Demand is not heavy, to be sure, but it is strong enough to support prices nicely.

Strong Market Seen

All indications point to continued strength in wool for some months, both here and abroad. Most of the mills are now operating on a double shift basis with a backlog of unfilled orders for 55,000,000 yards of cloth, the bulk of which is for men's wear. Prices of clothes are rising in harmony with the sharp advances of wool, as evidenced by awarding of the Government contract for 97,088 yards of 18-ounce serge to the American Woolen Company on its price of $3.125 a yard net. The last previous award was made at $2.343.

Showing of samples for heavyweight goods, usually made late in January or early in February, is expected to result in substantial initial business being placed. The situation is so tense that some clothing manufacturers are said to have placed "at value" orders with mills, to cover a portion of their anticipated requirements for the fall and winter season of 1937. In fact, price resistance is rapidly disappearing in what amounts to a scramble for goods, which spells to the man in the street higher prices for clothing.

Foreign Markets Strong

Sales of wool in the Boston market are being recorded at close to $1.05 a pound for average French combing fine territory wools in original bags and on a scoured basis. Bulk average French combing half-blood territory wools are bringing around $1.62, scoured, in original bags. Ohio delaine is around 45c in the grease, which wool men say is equal to $1.07@1.10, clean, depending on the shrinkage.

Foreign markets are exceedingly strong. Australian sales were resumed this week after the year-end holidays, featured by the entrance of Japan into the market, following the new Japanese-Australian agreement. At Sydney, sales were resumed Monday with a good selection offered and keen general competition. Prices were up from 5 to 15 per cent, depending on the grades, at the Sydney sales, as compared with the close of the last previous sales Dec. 17.

Mohair, like wool, is very strong but quiet. Sales are being made in a restricted way as low as 65c for adult mohair.

West Virginia Pulp Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company and subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 reported profit of $1,904,834 against $821,683 in the preceding year. After adding $329,442 portion of provision charged against income account in prior years for losses on marketable securities no longer required there was a total profit carried to earned surplus account of $2,234,256, against total profit of $1,357,124 in preceding year.

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JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB

The BROOKMIRE FORECASTER for 1937 is now ready

The Enviable Record of the BROOKMIRE FORECASTER

In 1935 the Brookmire Forecaster said: The United States is facing a period of marked expansion . . . Industrial raw materials should duly advance as revival progresses in the durable goods industries . . . Government spending will continue to enlarge the total of business activity . . . Bonds should long retain their present strong position since money promises to remain cheap for years . . . Stocks are due in 1935 to enter upon a rapidly advancing phase.

In 1936 these statements were made: Recovery continues to be the keynote . . . Re-equipment of industry and transportation should gain further momentum . . . Commodity prices are likely to rise . . . Bonds will probably remain at a high level for quite some time longer . . . Stocks should continue their main advance but with increasing selectivity. However, after the marked rise in 1935, a reaction is logical to expect. It will probably come from higher levels, will likely occur in the first quarter of 1936, and may well be violent. Inflationary forces, plus prospects for increasing earnings, then point to resumption of the advance.

TO TAKE advantage of developments as they occur, the outlook ahead must be analyzed in all its many complicated phases. Among the problems facing the investor in 1937 are these: Will the advance continue . . . along what lines . . . which industries will profit most . . . what about money and credit—all of which are important in making sound investment decisions.

Brookmire FORECASTERS Have Proved Their Value

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BROOKMIRE
Corporation—Investment Counselors and Administrative Economists—Founded 1904
551 Fifth Avenue, New York

The First National Bank of Boston
1784 ★ 1937

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of December 31, 1936

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$271,680,245.71
United States Government Securities	134,415,929.35
State and Municipal Securities	25,891,895.86
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	26,461,680.67
Loans, Discounts and Investments	269,717,641.15
Banking Houses	13,525,600.34
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	11,211,597.52
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,297,336.77
Total	$756,201,927.37

LIABILITIES

Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	49,470,820.67	$77,283,320.67
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		11,909,693.88
Acceptances Executed for Customers		11,666,453.87
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		1,242,186.82
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,713,317.70
Deposits		652,386,954.43
Total		$756,201,927.37

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed Stock Quotations

Oils and Utilities Are Strong; Steels and Coppers in Supply

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market Is Decidedly Uneven In Today's Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Steels and coppers dropped in today's stock market, but selected oils, utilities and specialties displayed further rallying power.

Although Federal conciliators were attempting to settle strikes in the automobile sector, Wall Street was still concerned over this problem.

Most traders adjourned to the sidelines near the final hour to await the delivery of the President's message to Congress. There were occasional active flurries and transfers approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Much Irregularity

Among stocks down as much as a point or so were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Miami, Kennecott, Deere, International Harvester, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, Shell Union Oil, Montgomery Ward, North American and American Water Works.

Pointing upward were Barnsdall, Seaboard Oil, Continental, Texas Corp., Public Service of N. J., Santa Fe, Union Pacific, American Locomotive, Westinghouse Air Brake, American Car & Foundry, Green Co., Sears Roebuck, Armour & Co., International Telephone, Consolidated Coal and Douglas Aircraft.

Shifting a shade in either direction were General Motors, Chrysler, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Electric Power & Light, Southern Pacific and National Distillers.

U. S. Bonds Drop

Further declines in U. S. Government obligations and irregular price swings in the corporate division gave today's bond market a ragged look.

Around mid-day losses of about 2-32s to 5-32s of a point ruled in Treasury 2¾s of 1959, the 2¾s and the 3¼s of 1949.

Railroad liens improving fractions were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Rock Island 4s and Great Northern 4s. Similar gains were scored by American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, International Paper 5s, International Telephone 5s and McKesson & Robbins 5½s.

A little lower were Missouri Pacific 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Frisco 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Studebaker convertible 6s and Western Union 5s.

South American issues, recently in favor, lost ground. Down fractions to around a point were Brazil 6½s, Columbia 6s and Peru 6s. German 7s improved a trifle. Rome 6s were slightly lower.

Bond men said the market was in a waiting mood. Forthcoming legislation by the new Congress, strikes in the motor and allied industries and possible further measures to reduce excess bank reserves are factors the investment community would like to see settled.

In the interim, it is believed the current large total of idle funds will afford considerable potential support to bond prices, dealers said.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Lehigh Port Cem	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Ray-O-Vac	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 7
Extra				
Best & Co	50c	..	Jan. 21	Jan. 15
BostonSafeDep&Tr	$4	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Locke Steel Chain	10c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Accumulated				
Crown Cork Intl. $1 Cl A	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Interim				
Royal Dutch Co Petroleum Co 5%	.....		.....	.....
Shell Transport & Trading Co, Ltd, 7½%	.....		.....	.....
Irregular				
Am Asphalt Roof	$10	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Optional				
Calif Pack Corp (a)	..		Jan. 25	Jan. 9
Stock				
Shell Trans & Trad (*)	.....		.....	.....
Transamerica Corp (†)	..		Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Regular				
Bangor Hydro-Elec	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Benef I Ln pf, A	87½c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Best & Co	62½c	Q	Jan. 21	Jan. 15
Do pf	$3	S	Jan. 29	Jan. 23
Boston Safe D & Tr	34	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Century R M pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Cerro de Pasco	$1	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Locke Stl Chain	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Fed D S 4¼% pf	$1.06¼	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Felin (J J) & Co 7%	.....		.....	.....
pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 11
Mass P & Lt pf	50c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Mel Sh conv pf	$1.12½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Do 6% 2d pf	7½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Nat Cy B of N Y	50c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Spartan Mills	4*	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Transamerica Corp	20c	S	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Union Bag & Pap	50c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Walgreen Co †	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
W J & S R R Co	$1.50	S	July 1	June 15
Wilson & Co	12½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

a—Optional dividend of 50 cents payable in cash or at holder's option, 2-200 share of new $50 par 5% cumulative preferred stock for each share common held, or part in cash and partly in preferred shares. Payment will be made entirely in cash unless stockholders desiring stock give written notice of their election to take stock either to the Bank of California, San Francisco, or to the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, on or before the close of business 1-15-37.

†—Extra dividend of 1-50 share of Bancamerica Blair Corporation stock.

*—Bonus of one share in five, tax free.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	49	51	Girst. N Y	2130	2140
City	42	43½	Manhattan	32¾	33
Commercial	205	215	Public	57	59
Fifth Av	985	1065			

New York Trust Company Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	69½	72	Guaranty	336	340
Bronx C I	107	110	Irving	16	17½
Bk NY&T	495	495	Kings Co	1675	1695
Bronx	9	10	Lawyers	50	52
Brooklyn	119	123	Law Tle&G	4½	1
Co Hanover	1265	1290	Mfacturers	55	57
Chemical	83	85	New York	145	148
Empire	27¾	30	Title Guar	18¾	19
Fulton	1045	1055	Unit States	2005	2020

Boston Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	50	52	Merchants	445	..
N Shawmut	29	31	Second Nat	160	..

Chicago Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Am Nt B&T	270	..	First Nat	285	293
Cent Repub	17	19	Harris T&S	495	505
Cont Ill Bk	197	200	Northern Tr	790	805

Insurance Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	86¾	83	Home	46	48
Am Alliance	24	..	North River	37	39
Cit American	28	30	Pacific Fire	198	199
Hartford	76¼	78½	U S Fire	54½	57

Hide Futures	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	14.85	14.89	14.83	14.83	—.01
June	15.15	15.15	15.10	15.10	—.03
Sept.	15.34	15.34	15.34	15.34	—.02

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 6	Last Jan. 5
74½	59	Acme Steel (4)	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
15¾	8½	Adams Express (.50)	10½	10⅝	10⅝	15½
36¾	17⅝	Adams Millis (1¾b)	26½	26¾	26⅞	..
27¼	22½	Adressograph (1)	34½	34	34½	..
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
86½	59	Air Reduction (1½)	80	78¾	78¾	79¾
8¾	2	Airway Elec Appl	4¼	4	4¼	4
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15½	15	15	14⅞
5½	2½	Alleghany Cory (h)	4½	4	4	4½
61½	12½	Allegh pi ww xxx (h)	45¾	45½	45⅝	46¾
60	12½	Allegnany pf xw (h)	44⅝	44½	44⅝	..
60½	12¼	Allegh pi ww XL (h)	44½	44¼	44¼	43¾
54½	27	Allegnany pr pf (h)	43½	43½	43½	42½
40⅜	26¼	Allegheny Steel (1.65)	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	36¾
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	230½	230½	230½	227¾
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	30⅝	30¼	30¾	31
20½	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	17¼	17	17½	16⅝
96	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	84¾
81	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	79	77½	77⅞	78½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	108½	103¾	108¼	104
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	82½	82	82½	84
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1f)	40	39½	39¾	39½
70¼	40	Am Brake S & F (2*)	69	69	69	70¼
141	124	Am Brake S & F (5¼)	141½	141½	141½	140½
137½	110	Am Can (4f)*	118⅝	118¼	118⅛	118½
174	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	172	172	172	172
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	50⅞	50	50⅞	58
00	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	95½	95½	95½	96½
78¼	31	Am Chain & Cables (4b)	73¼	72½	73¼	72⅝
16¼	7½	Am Colortype	14⅜	14	14	14½
35⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol ½b)	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26¾
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	30	29½	29¾	29¾
8⅝	3½	Am Encaustic T	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14⅝	7½	Am European	13¼	13½	13½	13
9⅜	6½	Am & For Pow	8½	8	8¼	8
60⅜	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	62	60	60⅜	60½
50½	25	Am & For Pow (6)	51½	50	51	49¼
22½	12	Am & For Pw (2pf	25⅛	23⅜	24⅜	23
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Am Hide & L	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L (3)	37½	37½	37½	..
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	47½	47¼	47¼	47⅛
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	17½	17⅜	17⅜	..
15⅛	9⅜	Am International (.40b)	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅜
23⅛	23⅛	Am Locomotive	45¾	44¾	45¾	44¾
122½	66	Am Mach & Fdy (3g)	117	117	117	116½
24⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1*)	24¼	24⅛	24½	24⅛
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
54⅞	27	Am Metal	53¼	52¼	52½	52¼
69	35½	Am News (3)	47½	47½	47½	..
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	14	13¾	13¾	13⅝
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71¼	68½	70⅝	68
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	84	81	84	80¼
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.80f)	25⅞	25⅜	25¾	25⅝
165½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	164	164	164	..
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2*)	34	34	34	33¾
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
45⅛	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¼
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3f)	93¾	93¼	93¼	93
106½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106½	106½	106½	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	65	64	64½	64
145¼	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	145	145	145	145½
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries	64	61¾	62	61
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	25¾	25¾	25¾	23⅝
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55½	55¼	55¼	55½
118	73¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1⅝)	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
190½	149½	Am Tel&Tel (9)	184½	183	184⅜	183½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	95	94½	94½	95
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	97	96	96⅛	97
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	147	147	147	147½
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17½	17½	17½	17½
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W&E (.40b)	26¾	25⅜	26½	26⅛
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	103	103	103	103
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	10⅜	10	10⅛	9⅞
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	67⅛	65¾	65¾	65¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
7¾	3½	Am Znic Lead & S	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
55⅛	28	Anaconda Cop (1*)	53⅜	52½	53	53½
89½	35	Anaconda Wre (2*)	90¼	90	90¼	90
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (1.60)	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
60	37	Archer Daniels (1½f)	42½	42½	42½	42½
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	109	109	109	108½
7¾	4⅝	Armour Ill	8	7¾	8	7⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	85¾	84	85½	83¾
128	109	Armour Ill pf (7)	126	126	126	..
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	61½	61⅜	61½	61⅝
18¾	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	16	15½	15½	15¾
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	21¼
112	95	Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	98½	98½	98½	98
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	73½	71¾	73¼	71¼
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
49	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (4b)	46⅝	45⅝	46½	45¼
31½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	26¾	26¼	26½	26
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜	..
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1*)	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝
84	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	72½	72½	72½	..
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	130¼	130¼	130¼	130
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	16½	16	16	16
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	30	30	30	30¾
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7⅜	7	7⅛	6⅞

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	8¾	8	8½	8⅞
94⅞	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
9⅞	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅝
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	21¼
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	34¾	34½	34¾	34¼
38½	21	Barber Co (¾b)	38¾	37⅞	38¼	38⅝
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	26½	26	26¼	25⅞
28¼	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	30	27½	29⅜	27½
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18¼	18	18	18
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1*)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
108	100	Beatrice Cr pf Sww	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
62⅞	35	Beech Creek (2)	41¾	41	41¾	40½
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13½	13½	13¼
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	26¼	25½	26¼	25⅝
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23½
77¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	75⅞	74½	74½	75¾
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¼
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	126½	126	126	126
65½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1*)	64	64	64	64½
34½	16¼	Black & Decker (¾)	34¼	33½	33½	34
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	24⅛	23½	23⅝	24⅛
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	34	33¾	34	34
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	41¾	41	41½	41½
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (.50)	89¾	88	89	89¼
100½	80¼	Bon Ami B (.50)	89¾	89	89	89¾
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	75	74¾	75	73½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
5½	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
18⅞	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	54	53¼	54	54
69	47	Briggs & Strat (3)	48½	48½	48½	48⅛
50½	41	Bristol Myers 2.40*)	42½	42½	42½	..
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	51¾	51	51¾	50⅝
12¼	4⅛	Brooklyn Queens	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49½	49¼	49¼	..
65⅜	45	Brown Shoe (3)	49	49	49	48½
22⅛	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	21¾	20½	21⅜	21¼
21¾	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅝
129	100	Bucyrus E pf (3½g)	113	1113	113	..
25⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10	9¾	10	9⅝
35½	20¾	Bullard (1¾b)	36¾	35½	36¾	35⅝
50⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	51⅞	51	51	51½
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	32¾	32	32⅜	32½
3	2½	Bush Term (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
16⅞	7⅝	Butler (.60b)	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
33¼	29⅜	Butler pf (1½)	29½	29¼	29½	29⅜
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	6	5¾	6	6
29⅛	16½	Byers	27⅞	27½	27¾	28
88½	54⅛	Byers pf	86½	86	86	87
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	27	27	27	27

—C—

48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	46⅜	46	46	46½
3	⅝	Callahan Z & A (.25)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
89	49	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	33½	33⅜	33½	33¼
30¾	10⅜	Canada Dry	30⅜	29½	29½	29½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	61	61	61	..
9¾	4⅜	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
186	92½	Case (J I) (2)	146⅝	146	146	145
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	87	86⅞	87	86
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	27¼
116	106	Celanese pf (7)	106½	106½	106½	106⅞
39⅝	19	Celotex Co	33½	33¼	34¼	39
66	36	Celotex Co pf (5g)	80¼	80	80½	80
57	35	Central RR of NJ	38½	38	38	37½
23⅜	23½	Cen Violeta Sugar	23⅝	23	23	23⅝
12	6½	Century Ribbon	11¼	10⅜	11	10⅝
108½	97¼	Century Rib pf (7)	109⅞	109	109¼	109
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	72½	72	72½	71
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16¾
72½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	69	67⅞	69	69
33¾	10	Champion P F (1)	36	35⅞	35⅞	35¾
111	101	Champion P pf (6)	110½	110½	110½	..
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	41	41	41	..
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	85	85	85	..
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	68⅞	66½	68⅝	66⅞
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
8¼	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7½
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4⅝	4	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
14⅝	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	14¼	14	14	14
33⅛	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31	30¾	31	30¾
2⅝	1⅛	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
12⅞	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	12⅛	11½	11½	..
24⅛	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	24¼	23¼	24¼	23⅜
65½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	61¾	61¼	65½	61½
3	1⅛	Chi Rv I & P (h)	2⅜	2	2⅜	2⅜
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
30¼	17⅞	Chickasha Cot O	21	20¾	20¾	21
14⅜	7	Childs Company	13¾	12⅞	13	12⅞
138⅜	85½	Chrysler (12b)	114¾	113½	113¾	113¾
20¼	15½	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
89⅜	72¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	85½	85	85	85½
13½	4⅜	City Stores	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
44½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60*)	33¼	33	33¾	33¼
47¼	33	Cleve Cranh Br (2)	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	38¾
77¼	48	Cleveland Elec (1)	84¼	81	84½	80¾
129	124	Cluett Phdy pf (7)	128	128	128	127
134	84	Coca Cola (2*)	123	122½	122½	123
58	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	57	57	57	..
21½	11	Colgate-Palm-P (1½f)	20¾	20¼	20¾	20⅜
106¼	100	Colo-Palm-P pf (6)	104½	104½	104½	..
66⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2*)	58½	57½	57⅝	58
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	46⅜	46¾	45⅞	45⅞
36½	19	Colo & Southern	22	21⅝	21⅝	21½
37¾	19½	Colo & So 1 pf	24⅜	24⅜	24	⅝
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	19½	18½	19⅛	18¾
108⅜	60½	Columbia G of A (6)	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜
103	80⅜	Columbia G of B (5)	98	98	98	98
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	34⅜	33	35½	35
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	119	119	119	..
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4f)	82½	82⅜	82¾	82⅝
81⅛	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	75¾	74½	75½	74⅝
24⅜	14½	Comm Solvents (.80f)	19	18⅜	18½	18⅜
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
82	58½	Comwith & S pf (3)	70⅞	69¾	70⅞	..
15½	7	Conde Nast Pub	14⅜	14¼	14½	14⅜
44½	30⅞	Consolenum Nairn (1.60f)	37¾	37½	37⅝	37½
10¾	8	Consol Cngar	18	18	18	18½
95	77½	Consol Coe pnf ww (8½)	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
9¼	2	Consol Coal vtc	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	8⅞
37¾	13½	Consol Coal pf vtc	40¾	38	39½	37½
7¼	4¼	Consol Film Ind	5⅜	5	5	5¼
20¼	14¼	Consol Film I pf (2g)	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	17¾
97¼	74¼	Consol Ed NY (2f)	84⅜	84½	84½	84
109	102	Consol Ed M Nwf (5)	107½	107	107½	107⅜
8⅝	3⅜	Consol Laundries	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
17½	11½	Consol Oil (.80)	17	16⅝	16⅞	16¾
11¾	5½	Consol Ry Co pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
1⅝	¾	Consol Textile (½)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
29½	15⅜	Container A (1*)	21⅞	20½	21⅜	20¾
34⅝	10⅝	Cont Baking A	23	22½	23	22½
4	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝
87½	65½	Cont Can (3f)	87⅞	86⅞	87⅞	88
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	20⅜	20½	20½	20⅜
68	34½	Cont Insurance (1.60f)	49¼	49½	50⅜	50⅛
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
44⅜	28⅛	Cont Oil (1¼b)	44⅜	43⅝	44	43⅝
44	28	Cont Steel (1)	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜
69½	55⅛	Corn Exchange (3)	64½	64½	64½	64⅜

—D—

82½	63⅛	Corn Products (3*)	68⅝	68	68	68⅝
7⅜	4	Coty	6¼	6	6¼	6
50½	24	Crane Co	48	47⅜	48	48
27⅞	25	Cream of Wheat (2*)	35½	35⅜	35½	35⅜
35⅜	15⅜	Crosley Radio (1½b)	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25⅜
91½	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (4b)	75½	74½	74½	75
58¼	46¼	Crown Cork pf ww (2¼)	55	55	55	..
49⅜	44	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	46½	46½	46⅝	47
19¼	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	17½	17	17⅜	17¼
56⅜	28	Crucible Steel	53	52	52½	53
125	95½	Crucible Steel pf (4¾g)	123	123	123	..
3⅜	1¼	Cuba Co	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
30	9	Cuba Ry pf	15½	15½	15½	16⅞
14¼	6½

Business and Industry

World Output and Consumption of Petroleum at All-Time Peak

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Not Yet Affected By Motor Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel operations in the United States have thus far not been affected by the strikes in automotive plants to any great extent and production now stands at 79½ per cent of mill capacity, unchanged from last week, declares Iron Age.

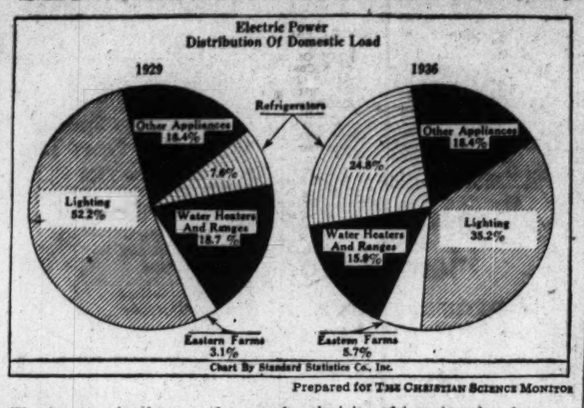
The General Motors Corporation has issued hold-up orders to steel mills and parts suppliers, but these are giving the steel industry an opportunity to catch up on deliveries to miscellaneous consumers whose orders have been piling up in heavy volume during recent weeks.

The Pittsburgh district has been least affected by the automotive situation, as steel for motorcars forms a smaller part of steel production in that area than elsewhere. Pittsburgh ingot output has, in fact, increased one point to 79 per cent of capacity and the Wheeling district is also up a point to 95 per cent. The Cleveland-Lorain district has gained two points to 79 per cent and the Chicago plants are averaging 77 per cent, only a half point below last week. The Youngstown area is the only one seriously affected, production having declined eight points to 73 per cent.

Although the automotive situation is causing the steel mills considerable difficulty because of sudden rearrangement of rolling schedules, there is at the moment no apprehension that operating rates on the average will be reduced, materially. The settlement of the strikes will undoubtedly be followed by renewed pressure from automotive plants for steel to make up for lost production.

All other major consuming outlets for steel continue to press forward. Railroad shops and car and locomotive builders are taking more steel, the agricultural equipment industry starts the new year most favorably, tin plate production continues at 95 per cent of capacity with no signs of abatement, and there was heavy coverage at the year end in structural shapes and plates for building projects. Steel mill bookings grew enormously in the last week of the old year, and some companies have had to go back to war years for like totals.

Power Used by Refrigerators Shows Marked Gain Since 1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The increase in the use of power by electric refrigerators has been an outstanding development of the power situation in recent years.

In 1929, as may be noted on the chart, refrigerators accounted for 7.6 per cent of the domestic load. By 1936 the percentage had increased to 24.8.

Record Shoe Demand Raises Hide Prices

Following a sharp mid-year break, prices of heavy native steer packer hides reached the highest price levels of the year in December. This upward trend has been maintained in spite of the fact that supplies have been augumented by the forced liquidation of cattle during the drought months.

While in part the recent increase has been due to speculative buying which, in turn, stems from the stronger supply-to-demand ratio which is rapidly developing, the prime influence is obviously the rapidity with which leather has been moving into consuming channels.

It is estimated that during 1937 show production will reach the stupendous total of 400,000,000 pairs. Should time corroborate this estimate it is evident that higher prices for hides and leather will be in order.

It is extremely doubtful if domestic supplies will come anywhere near filling the demand and large 1937 imports from the Argentine are virtually a surety.

Cleveland, O. Bank Stock on Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offering of 149,084 shares of common stock of the National City Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, is being made today at $33 a a share by a banking group consisting of Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Hayden Miller & Co; Merrill, Turben & Co.; Curtiss, House & Co.; Otis & Co.; The First Cleveland Corporation; Mitchell, Herrick & Co.; Hawley, Huller & Co.; Maynard H. Murch & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

On Oct. 1, 1936, a dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on the common stock of the bank out of earnings for the first half of the year 1936. In a letter to the underwriters, Sidney B. Congdon, president, states that: "It is the present intention of the board to increase the dividend on the common stock to 60 cents per share semi-annually, which is at the rate of $1.20 per year."

The National City Bank of Cleveland is the oldest bank in Cleveland. It was originally incorporated under Ohio laws on May 17, 1845, as City Bank of Cleveland, a charter under the National Banking Laws was obtained in 1865 and the present name of the bank was adopted at that time.

The growth of the bank in recent years in indicated in the following comparison of total deposits as of the dates shown:

	Total Deposits
December 31, 1932	$28,849,404
December 31, 1933	74,833,963
December 31, 1934	109,223,181
December 31, 1935	122,269,858
December 31, 1936	142,839,183

The bank ranks third in Cleveland in amount of total deposits, and second in the aggregate of commercial deposits and deposits of other banks.

Foodstuffs Exports Reduced by Strike

WASHINGTON (AP)—The maritime strike cut foodstuffs exports sharply during November, particularly reducing West Coast shipments.

The Commerce Department reported November shipments of food products totaled $13,684,000, about half as great as in the corresponding 1935 month. For the first 11 months of 1936 food exports were given as $188,530,000, compared with $196,073,000 for the same 1935 period.

Food imports during November were about a third greater than in the same month of 1935, totaling $58,270,000, and imports for the 11-months period increased $90,000,000 to $658,996,000.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

stage or other in this game of commercial beggar-my-neighbor.

* * *

Secretary Hull is on his way back from Buenos Aires with a fresh commitment from the Americas looking to freer and fairer trade on this continent. The agreement looks as if it were merely a paper agreement. As such it has been greeted by most of the newspapers. The exception, so far as I have seen, is the New Republic, whose Washington correspondent says that the prospects of a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Argentina are "distinctly bright."

As Argentina has been held up as the country which prevented the agreement from being more substantial, this would, indeed, be a great feather in Secretary Hull's cap. Argentina maintains a complicated set of bilateral arrangements. It is now on the highroad to prosperity, and according to the New Republic correspondent, would drop them all if the United States lifted the quarantine on Argentine beef. This was promised by the President on his visit to Buenos Aires, and the stage is therefore set for an agreement with Uncle Sam's powerful neighbor to the south.

* * *

The non-spectacular work that is being done by Secretary Hull gains in recognition as more agreements are reached. But it is uphill work. And it lacks popular understanding. This is where the Carnegie Endowment can render an extremely useful service. Not only must the idea be circulated that the limitation of markets means the limitation of living standards; it must be shown that there is no hope of peaceful collaboration among nations in an atmosphere of selfish horse-trading. Goods will move more freely when thought is liberated.

North Bergen, N. J., Bond Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—A new plan for refunding $15,488,500 bonds and notes of North Bergen, N. J., now in default, is being submitted to holders by a committee of refunding managers. The plan, the committee said, has been prepared by representatives of roughly 75 per cent of the outstanding securities.

Sugar Refiners Urge Revision Of U. S. Sugar Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Needed revision of the United States' Sugar Plan, which permits quotas of tropical refined sugar to enter this country to supply over 13,000,000 persons, is being awaited by U. S. sugar refiners, according to Earl D. Babst, chairman of the board of American Sugar Refining Company.

Every pound brought in from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii or the Philippines supplants a pound refined here by American workmen, says Mr. Babst. Three home refineries shave closed, he continued, and the rest are operating at half capacity.

"Congress in this session," continues Mr. Bapst, "will doubtless consider legislation continuing sugar control. The sugar plan has been of great benefit to cane and beet growers and beet processors in the United States and to cane growers and processors in our tropical dependencies, as well as in Cuba. The plan has not been of similar benefit to the United States cane sugar refining industry, which for 200 years has assured a dependable supply of refined sugar for this country, and which, in wages paid, cost of materials used and value of output, is the most important factor in the domestic sugar industry.

"The one aid which the quota plan gave to United States refiners was a slight limitation on incoming tropical refined sugar. However, the plan imposed serious handicaps on home refiners by subsidizing their competitors, and limiting the refiners' raw sugar supply. If the quota plan is continued, Congress should revise it so that the long-established United States cane sugar refining industry, whose refineries as a group are the most efficient in the world, will not be penalized. This could be done readily by providing that all quotas assigned to Cuba and our tropical dependencies shall be brought here in the form of raw rather than refined sugar.

"This would merely restore a normal situation. Tropical areas have traditionally produced raw sugar and sent it here to be refined. It was only in recent years that an inadvertent tariff loophole, still uncorrected, led to the refining of sugar in Cuba for the United States market, setting an example since followed by our tropical dependencies.

"United States cane sugar refiners, paying American wages and taxes, including taxes under the Social Security Act, are placed at an impossible disadvantage when their market is handed over to tropical refiners paying lower wages and taxes. No other United States manufacturing industry is handicapped in this manner."

Trend of Power Output Still Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production, for the week ended Jan. 2, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, amounted to 2,069,266,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .6 on 1 per cent from 2,080,954,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week. Because of calendar conditions which threw comparisons out of line with the past year, the institute did not contrast production in the latest week with that of a year ago, but announced that if compared with the week ended Jan. 4, 1936, data for the current week indicated an increase of 11.6 per cent over last year.

Percentage changes by geographic regions were not available due to the interruption of ordinary reporting methods occasioned by the holidays.

Outlet Co. Pays Employees Second Bonus in 1 Month

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The Outlet Company, which in December paid to full time employees a bonus amounting to 3 per cent of salaries earned in the 12 month period ended Oct. 31, 1936, announced payment on Jan. 14 of a second bonus of 2 per cent of salaries for the same period to all employees who were on a regularly employed basis on Oct. 1, 1936.

Directors of the company voted to place the company's stock on a $3 regular annual basis instead of the $2 basis heretofore in effect by paying a 75-cent per share quarterly dividend. A 75-cent per share extra disbursement also was voted. Both payments on the common stock and regular dividends on the company's preferred stocks will be distributed on Jan. 28 to stockholders of record on Jan. 18.

The company paid a special dividend of $2 a share on its common stock in December in addition to regular dividends.

Masonite Corp. Increases Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Masonite Corporation reported net profit of $376,365 for the period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 21, compared with $271,301 the corresponding 1935 period.

U. S. Use of Oil in 1936 Rises 109,000,000 Barrels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production and consumption of petroleum during 1936 reached an all-time peak, preliminary estimates indicate, according to a survey by the Cities Service Company.

The production of crude petroleum and related fuels, says the report, will total about 1,847,100,000 barrels or 151,000,000 more than in the previous year, while consumption is estimated at 1,760,000,000 barrels or an increase of 162,000,000 barrels.

Increase in Demand

The outstanding development during the year was the increase in demand in the United States where domestic consumption increased about 109,000,000 barrels over 1935. The magnitude of this figure may be better realized by noting that it would take the combined production of Iran and Dutch East Indies or that of Roumania and Mexico in 1936 to supply the gain in consumption in the United States during the year.

Preliminary import and consumption figures indicate that the demand of the world outside the United States for 1936 will be about 53,000,000 barrels greater than during the previous year.

Production of crude petroleum and related fuels in the United States increased 106,000,000 barrels or approximately 10 per cent, while in all other countries the increase is only about 45,000,000 barrels. Exports from Russia continued to decline, hence the increased production in this country had little or no effect on the markets in other countries.

Venezuela Hits Peak

The Venezuela production reached a new peak of close to 163,000,000 barrels—8,000,000 barrels more than the 1935 production. Roumania's output increased 3,000,000 barrels or approximately the same as Iraq, which is now producing close to the limit of its transportation facilities to tide water. While new potential production was developed in the Poza Rica field of Mexico prolonged strikes and other difficulties curtailed output.

Unquestionably the world petroleum industry enters the new year in a more favorable statistical position than it has experienced in many years.

World Production of Crude Petroleum and Related Fuels

(Thousands of Barrels)

	1935 Crude	1935 Related Fuel	1935 Total	1936 Crude	1936 Related Fuels	1936 Total
United States	993,942	40,735	1,034,677	1,097,000	44,000	1,141,000
Russia	174,588	800	175,488	189,000	1,000	190,000
Venezuela	133,932	700	134,632	162,000	800	162,800
Roumania	61,150	900	62,050	64,000	1,000	65,000
Iran	52,413	870	53,283	57,400	900	58,300
Dutch East Indies	42,569	1,800	44,369	44,500	1,800	46,300
Mexico	40,234	500	40,734	41,000	800	41,800
Iraq	24,850	....	24,850	27,500	....	27,500
Colombia	17,618	400	18,018	18,500	500	19,000
Peru	16,835	1,200	18,035	17,300	1,300	18,600
Argentina	14,317	300	14,617	15,200	400	15,600
Trinidad	11,670	90	11,760	13,200	100	13,300
British India	9,277	100	9,377	9,600	100	9,700
Germany	3,054	5,900	8,954	3,100	6,200	9,300
British Borneo	4,974	100	5,074	4,700	100	4,800
Poland	3,973	500	4,473	3,800	500	4,300
Bahrein Islands	1,264	....	1,264	3,600	....	3,600
Japan	1,811	130	1,941	2,400	200	2,600
Sakhalin Islands	2,000	....	2,000	2,300	....	2,300
Ecuador	1,725	....	1,725	1,900	....	1,900
Canada	100	1,334	1,434	150	1,350	1,500
Egypt	1,218	40	1,258	1,250	50	1,300
Others	1,430	4,700	6,130	1,480	5,120	6,600
	1,635,041	61,099	1,696,140	1,780,880	66,220	1,847,100

1936 figures estimated from data to Dec. 1, 1936.

Tugwell Starts Work For Molasses Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, one of the major "brain trusters" of the first Roosevelt Administration, has gone to work in Wall Street.

Monday was his first day on the job, and he was a little late. At 10.30 a. m., the former Columbia University professor, who resigned his Resettlement Administrator post in November, eased himself into a leather-upholstered mahogany chair on the nineteenth floor of 120 Wall Street.

A new vice president of the American Molasses Company, 75-year-old firm which supplies molasses to bakers, grocers and confectioners, was at his desk.

Forty-five minutes later, Dr. Tugwell was being interviewed, with his new boss, Charles W. Taussig, president of the company, seated at his side.

What were his duties to be? Dr. Tugwell wasn't sure; that would have to be worked out with Mr. Taussig.

Would he work a 5-day week? An 8 or 9-day week, more than likely, Mr. Taussig said with a grin.

What was his salary, and was he under contract?

Dr. Tugwell shied from the question of salary, and Mr. Taussig answered the rest of the question by saying no one in the company was under contract.

Oil Production For Week Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production in the United States last week had a daily average gross of 3,121,400 barrels, compared with 3,133,250 in the preceding week, a decrease of 11,850, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

A decrease of 15,700 barrels in the daily average output of Oklahoma and a gain of 12,500 in Texas were the important changes. Production was 191,100 barrels more than the calculation of 2,930,300 daily by the Bureau of Mines for December.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week amounted to 62,861,000 barrels, compared to 60,873,000 at the end of the previous week, a gain of 1,788,000. On Jan. 2, last year, motor fuel stocks were 57,084,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks and refineries were up 1,323,000 barrels to 36,078,000 and those in naphtha distillates gained 568,000 to 7,311,000. Stocks at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines, decreased 103,000 barrels to 19,272,000.

Crude oil runs to stills averaged 3,030,000 barrels daily, against 2,955,000. The reporting refineries, representing 89.9 per cent of the total capacity of the industry, operated at 79.1 per cent of capacity.

Commercial Loans Expand $13,000,000 During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a $240,000,000 upswing in commercial loans by member banks in 101 leading cities during the five weeks ended Dec. 30.

These "other" loans, regarded as a gauge of demand for commercial, industrial and agricultural credit, showed a week's rise of $13,000,000 to $4,290,000,000 on Dec. 30. This was $689,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

The steady December climb indicated the faster pace of business activity was paralleled by increasing demands for credit.

Coincident with the rise in these loans, the banks' holdings of securities other than government obligations rose $22,000,000 to $3,263,000,000—$211,000,000 over the same week of 1935.

Holdings of both direct and fully guaranteed government obligations, on the other hand, declined $51,000,000 for the week to $10,479,000,000.

Reserves of the member institutions with Federal Reserve Banks climbed $2,000,000 to $5,163,000,000 during the week, reflecting the seasonal back-flow of money to the banks after Christmas.

Carloadings Seen Rising in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first quarter of 1937, freight carloadings are expected to be about 9.2 per cent above the actual loadings in the same quarter in 1936, according to estimates just compiled by the Thirteen Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards.

On the basis of these estimates, freight carloadings of the 29 principal commodities will be 5,307,026 cars in the first quarter of 1937, compared with 4,859,593 actual loadings for the same commodities in the corresponding period in 1936.

Each of the Thirteen Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards, except those for the Central Western and the Northwest Regions, estimates an increase in the loadings for the first quarter of 1937 compared with the same period in 1936.

Household Finance Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Household Finance Corporation directors placed the common stock on a $4 annual basis with the declaration of a quarterly dividend of $1 a share payable April 15 to stockholders of record March 31. Directors also voted $1.17 a share to participating preference stockholders.

Steady Increase Shown by Canada In New Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The steady improvement in Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing evident in the last five years continued during 1936, according to a compilation made by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. The final figure for 1936 was $1,065,900,922, compared with $881,383,368 in 1935 and $633,501,978 in 1934.

Of the 1936 total, $925,676,600, or about 87 per cent, was for refunding purposes and the remaining $140,224,322, for new money. All but $88,000,000 of the total 1936 financing was placed in the Canadian market, this amount being sold in the United States.

In the month of December, 1936, Canadian financing totaled $76,563,780, the largest figure for the month in any of the last five years; and of this total $68,000,000 was for refunding purposes and $8,563,780 for new money. The bulk of this December financing was made up of $50,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury bills, of which $45,000,000 was for refunding and the rest for new money, and a Province of Ontario issue of $20,000,000 15-year 3 per cent bonds for refunding purposes. December financing was placed entirely in the Canadian market.

Corporate financing for the year 1936, totaling $239,073,557, showed a gain of more than 400 per cent over the total of $41,792,000 reported for 1935, and was by far the largest figure for any of the past five years. Of the 1936 total, $222,542,659 was for refunding purposes and $16,530,898 to obtain new money.

Safeway Stores' Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Safeway Stores System, operating on the Pacific coast and in other sections, reported for four weeks ended Dec. 26 sales of $27,400,666 compared with $24,724,486 in the similar period last year, an increase of 10.8 per cent.

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Edward B. Smith & Co. — E. W. Clark & Co.

Lehman Brothers — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc. — Mellon Securities Corporation

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Harris, Hall & Company (Incorporated) — Hayden, Stone & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. — Lee Higginson Corporation — J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Spencer Trask & Co.

January 6, 1937

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

APARTMENT, delightful and handsomely furnished, in Palm Beach, Fla., near Breakers Hotel; surrounded by spacious lawn and tropical palms; one block from ocean; Christian Scientist preferred. Address P. O. Box 2384, West Palm Beach, Fla.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

BUSINESS SERVICE

GLASS MANUFACTURER wishes to contact individual with marketable ideas or new processes of manufacturing. Box J-23, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

MAIL us your Kodak rolls; developed and Velox printed, 25c; 5x7 enlargements, 10c; 3 for 25c; 8x10, 25c. HOUGHTON, 114 Green Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

BURNIE J. CRAIG
Formerly 7 years member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; 20 years' experience; correspondence invited. 606 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif. WA. 6020.

REAL ESTATE

A. E. HANSON CO.
Realtors
— ASK FOR H. O. BADGER —
9436 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
WO 61128 CR. 4121

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Income and Investment Buys, Homes, all sizes, all prices. Rentals, Loans.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. ORegon 1291

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN soliciting business places, sell new advertising silhouette; ideal sideline; open shipments; weekly commissions; old reliable house. NEWTON MFG. CO., Box 1, Newton, Ia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

NEWSPAPER executive with exceptional record as newspaper organizer and builder, desires connection as assistant to publisher, or as business or advertising manager, in any part of the country. P. O. Box 506, Youngstown, Ohio.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENTS
3 to 7 Room Suites
$40.50 to $76.00
Slightly more if furnished
Shawmut Realty Trust
244 CLEARWAY ST. TEL. KEN. 0482

BOSTON, 226-232-236-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 5 minutes to Park St.; 3-3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration; resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 3444, or superintendent in each house.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—5 rooms, heated, attractively remodelled, fireplace; 3 minutes to trains, churches and schools. Newton North 6119-M

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRKland 4700.

314 BEACON STREET
Two rooms, large kitchenette and dinette; very large living room, fireplace; overlooking Charles River; Venetian blinds throughout; free electricity and gas; $80. Call Kenmore 0070 (Boston)

When in need of help watch these columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RELIABLE party with cash may purchase largest and finest floral shop in a suburban city in New Jersey, with nursery greenhouses, truck and 7-room dwelling in country; owner wishes to travel. For particulars write Box X-64, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

FRENCH born, refined, cultured, desires room, board in good family in Boston, in exchange for companionship, tutoring, hostess; speaks perfect Italian. Box G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING

SPRING term for children starts Jan. 9. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., New York City.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC., 387 Washington St., Boston LIB. 0431. Room 802

DRESSMAKING

DESIGNER-Dressmaker; alterations; prices reasonable. MRS. M. LORD, 344 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 2434.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
80 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and Tables rented for New Year's. Tel. CAP. 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMEN
TWO — Juniors or apprentices to our senior New York and Philadelphia salesmen. Knowledge printing, lithography, graphic arts helpful. Salary and expenses. In reply state age, experience if any, and salary requirements. Apply by letter only to R. E. Baker, 261 Sherman Ave., Teaneck, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

N. Y. C.—Young, experienced governess and nursery governess; references required. Phone University 4-3910. Write Box X-68, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

NURSERY governess: two children, 4 and 6; young, experienced, cheerful, dependable; love, understanding of children, good English, written references essential; kindergarten training desirable but not necessary; excellent conditions and remuneration. Write fully experience, age, nationality. Write Box H-47, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

NURSERY governess, N. Y. C., 5 year child; must be young, cheerful, cultured, experienced in training of children; write, stating age, experience, etc. Write Box N-9, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

IN PLEASANT home, 12 miles from Boston, loving care will be given to one needing special attention. 8 Hampden St., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. 0662-W.

Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 186-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM, MASS.—House: 6 rooms, bath, hot water heater, oil burner range; separate 2-room apartment, bath; separate entrance; 2-car garage; excellent location, convenient stores, trains, bus. 263 Nehoiden Street.

INSURANCE

Annuities—Monthly Income—Insurance
Information gladly given, write or phone A. SIMON, 225 W. 34th St., N. Y. LA. 4-4300

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

LITERARY counsel and detailed manuscript criticism by established author; moderate fee. The Friendly House, 421 West 118th St., New York City.

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2600

SEE NEXT PAGE

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
JAN. 11
JOIN OUR 1937
CHRISTMAS CLUB

Local Classified

(Continued)

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d. New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT 36 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

FLORIDA Lake Wales—Overlooking lake and park; convenient to service; attractive rooms, single, double or suite; delicious food. "The House of Charm."

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work: all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Piz Co 15 E 16 St. N Y C Ale 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 272 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1584

856 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. Nev. 5252

Albord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

SPLENDID 24-apartment building, Tampa, Florida; no mortgage on it, no repairs needed; filled with permanent tenants; at $95,000, half of original cost; owner needs money. Write Box A-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 914 W. Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage, commercial men, tourists; opp. Christian Science church. Tel. 28186.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT COM. 7862.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN. 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON—2 nice front rooms; suitable business people; meals served; also nice warm pent house. 336 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. Circle 6906.

BOSTON—Sunny front room in private family, comfortably furnished; near The Mother Church; Christian Scientist preferred. Ken. 4056.

BOSTON—137 Bay State Rd., water side; pleasant rooms; one with twin beds, private bath, open fireplace. Circle 7786.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. (Columbia) 511 West 112th—Desirable south front studio, suitable one, two; elevator; church; refined. Ca. 8-7938, Apt. 22.

N. Y. C. 145 W. 84th St. 5-E—Exceptionally desirable single, double, suitable two; if seen appreciated. $3.00 up. Rice.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Furnished rooms, large and small; oil heat; central location; this house just opened. 617 Washington St. Wel. 2284.

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ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

SHOE REPAIRING

Community Shoe Rebuilders
WHITTEMORE PASTES and POLISHES
57 Baker Street Maplewood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR wants position, single, go anywhere; best of references. JOHN H. MEYER, 16 John St., Brookline, Mass. LON. 2928.

COLORED man wishes position; cook-houseman; private family; best references. Phone Ed. 4-7469, 243 W. 139th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED lithographic engraver, designer; samples upon request; go anywhere; willing to do anything; moderate salary. M. P. HOLTZ 228 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y. South 8-5164.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A COMPETENT woman; willing to travel as companion; chauffeur or can direct a household; exchange of reference. Lura Peairs, 188 Fishers Rd., Bryn Maur, Pa.

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh. Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-34, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXPERIENCED house-mother with teaching, secretarial, hostess and organizing experience, seeks position of trust and progressive opportunity to serve; January; Englishwoman; highest references. J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN — Practical Tea Room-Cafeteria management also Hostess-Cashier; also efficient housekeeper, private home. Write Box S-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

DR. JOHN EARNSHAW A. R. C. M. (Graduate of Royal College of Music, London)
PIANO LESSONS
Organists, singers prepared for church positions. Phone Bayside 9-3584
38-14 204th, Bayside, N. Y. C.

IN 20 PIANO LESSONS
Learn to play your hymns by a new scientific method. I absolutely guarantee results or refund your money. EMMA OLSSON, 333 E. 53rd St., New York City. Pl. 3-4794. Member of Ida Alkan Piano Inst.

MRS. EMILY LAWRENCE
Teacher of piano, beginners and advanced pupils. Accompanist.
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. En. 2-8301

PREPARATORY MUSIC CLASS
Special classes for beginners in music start the first of the New Year. Music games used as an introduction to the study of the composers, and of the orchestra and its instruments. Notation, finger work, and time study taught in pleasing and original ways. No home practice required. Terms on application. Also private lessons for adults. Over 15 years teaching experience.
MISS JUSTINE REIS
11 E. NEWTON ST., BOSTON KEN. 8300

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Col. 5-5348, or 334 W. 56th, N.Y.C.

TO LET

NEWLY built, modernly equipped and heated cottage, on East Beach, adjoining Sea Island Beach, Georgia. For details write to "Driftwood," Saint Simons Island, Georgia.

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Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678, 0034-W. 11 Dana St. Somerville Mass

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

(Continued)

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

CLIFTON

Buy
SOLAR HEAT
Solar Fuel Oil Company
309 River Drive, Passaic
TEL. WX 2090

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
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Don't Miss the Great
Semi-Annual
SALE
of Discontinued Styles in
ENNA JETTICK
$3.45 $3.95
Regular styles $5 and $6
January 1st to 30th inclusive
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
534 Main Street

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating
for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

F. Lloyd Tuttle
OF
Ye "Golden Rule"
A Garment Repairing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
442 MAIN STREET

Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

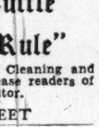
Chas. T. Horsecher Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Gifts
of Lasting Remembrance at
C. A. LUND'S
The Jeweler
We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9
616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.

HACKENSACK

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½-218 Main Street

Hollywood Beauty Salon



Beauty Craft in all its Branches. Special Haircutting Dept. for Children. Hollywood's Latest Hairwaving Methods. Zotos Frederics-Eugene.
166 to 168 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-7262

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4152

HADDONFIELD

Telephone Philadelphia: RIT. 3470 Telephone Haddonfield 1981
HERBERT T. NORTH
Life, Accident, Fire, Casualty Insurance
Investment Annuities
Provident Trust Bldg. 17th and Chestnut Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.
232 Wayne Ave. Haddonfield, N. J.

H. P. DREYER Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 81 IRVING CHEW, Registered

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10287

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

JERSEY CITY

(Continued)

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

MAPLEWOOD

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place SO-2-0537

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
PLUM PUDDINGS
Our own assorted Chocolates and many other good things for your dinner.
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stanley M.
Crowell Co.
Guild Opticians
Personal Service
26 SO. PARK STREET
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

JANUARY WHITE SALE
1937 brings higher prices. For this month only we are maintaining the lowest price level for the highest grade of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Linens, Curtains and Blankets. You can always use Domestics. Stock up and save. We have a new full line of spring yard goods, also corsets, hosiery and lingerie.
Montclair Textile Store
543 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized 'blue coal' distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

Freytag and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 3-4048

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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The BIBLE
Beacon Light of History
By Albert F. Gilmore
on order.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
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Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts 25c
New Ray—the Perfect Machineless Permanent Wave
Other Permanents—$3 to $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9816 337 MAIN STREET

ORANGE

(Continued)

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

ENGELS INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST. ORANGE, N. J.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only

Olive A. Brownell
119 EAST SIXTH STREET
TEL. PLFD. 6-0618

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578
Call PLAINFIELD 6-0680

CLARENCE L. THORN
Columbia, Pierce, Imperial and Peerless Bicycles. Sidewalk Bykes, Wagons and Velocipedes, Aeroplane Kits, Boats and Supplies
405 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

"The Gossard Corset Shop"
January Sale!
FLEXEES — FLEXZIT
Every Garment Fitted
186 E. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-2182

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
Picture Framing
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R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Canaries
Gold Fish Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

BON TON
& J. J. Friedman, Inc.
45 SOUTH BROAD STREET
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
PHONE RIDGE. 6-4400

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
January White Sale
PEQUOT SHEETS
81x90 — $1.29
All other sizes at proportionate prices
Exceptional values in Linens, Bath Towels and Dish Towels

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

THE FRENCH SHOP
Announces
JANUARY
WHITE GOODS SALE
51 Park Avenue Tel. RU. 2-7181

C. BAKELS'
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Av.
Tel. Ru. 2-6916
Try Our New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Cars called for and delivered.

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
Unexcelled Service
10 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Phones:
RUT. 2-8600 RUT. 2-8601

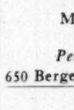
You are invited to
WERNER'S SALE
this month
COATS — SUITS — HATS
SHOES — SHIRTS — SOCKS
and all our other most famous and styleful men's wear will be reduced 10%
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411



Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Funeral Service Since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
A. J. VOLK CO.
Teaneck and Hoboken
Teaneck 6-0202 Hoboken 3-0820

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Owen Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-7070
"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

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PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

(Continued)

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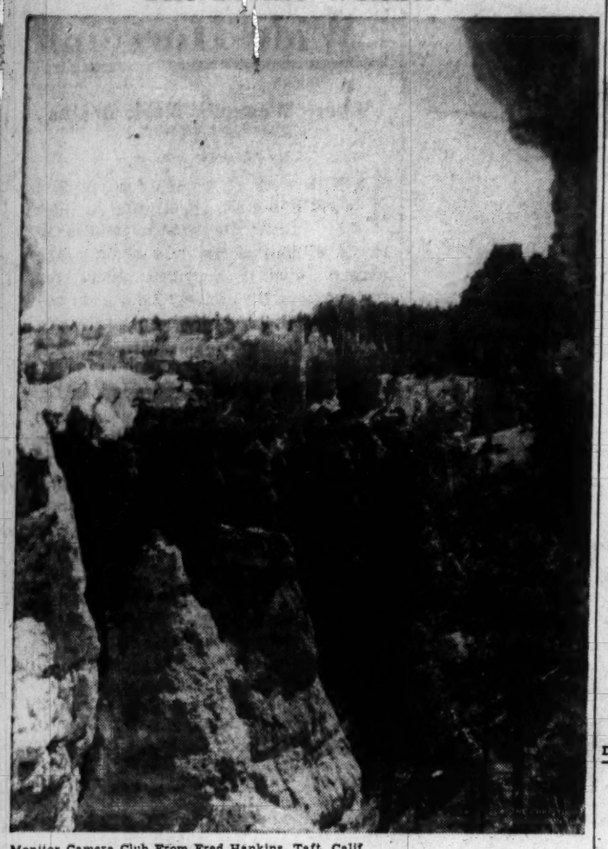
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Scenic Wonders—



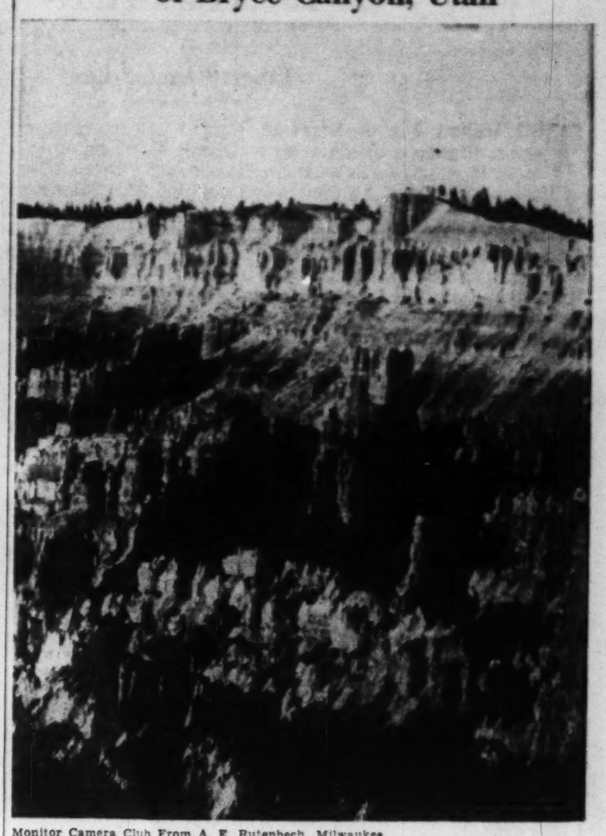
Monitor Camera Club From Fred Hankins, Taft, Calif.

Eroded Pinnacles Form a Fantastic Scene

Globe Girdlers Give a Yak a Taste of Real Speed

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

—of Bryce Canyon, Utah



Monitor Camera Club From A. E. Rutenbech, Milwaukee

The Canyon Is an Excellent Exhibit of Nature's Vivid Earth Coloring

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 42 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 135

A Festal Hallelujah

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

The songs sung in connection with the Temple services were naturally associated with the great feast days, as seen by the festal anthems and hymns. In addition, the Psalms formed a part of the sacrificial worship and were associated with the thank offerings, the blood offerings, and the sin offerings of cleansing and purification. To this latter group the votive anthems and hymns, soon to follow, belong, as well as such sacrificial ritual as that of the ancient sword dance indicated in Psalm 149:6.

In the Psalms are found several forms of prayer, the prayer of praise, petition, and affirmation. Sometimes the prayer of petition is a public lamentation, like Psalms 44, 74, 79, or 89; but it is a joy to realize the abundant expression of praise and gratitude which permeates the book of Psalms. This recognition of the place of appreciation is at its high mark in the glorious Hallelujah hymns and anthems.

Like the Hallelujah Anthem, Psalms 145-150, this hymn is sung by different groups of the congregation in antiphonal response. When the full chorus calls for a general exaltation of Jehovah (v. 1-6), the climax is reached in the thought:

> For I know that the Lord is great,
> And that our Lord is above all gods.

Then the second group responds with the acknowledgment of His rule over all nature as well as Israel.

The full chorus again sings of Jehovah's exaltation above the idols (v. 13-18), a subject very pressing at this time, and indeed throughout the period of religious development in Canaan. The surrounding peoples, the Canaanites, Philistines, Tyrians, the Moabites, Ammonites, and Edomites, all worshiped other gods; and the truth of "the Lord is above all gods" was one to be constantly reiterated, that it might never be forgotten.

Finally, all ranks, coming in one by one, unite in praise. Here is the house of Israel, next the house of Aaron, then the house of Levi, until, in a ringing ensemble, the finale is sung:

> Blessed be the Lord out of Zion,
> Which dwelleth at Jerusalem.
> Praise ye the Lord.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

'Sprinklers'

I MADE some nice pin money by selling the small ginger ale bottles as "sprinklers," to wet the clothes before ironing them. I paint dainty flowers on them; and for the tops I use the perforated stoppers one gets for 5 cents at all the dime stores. These I decorate also, and I paint even the corks to match the flowers.

I sell these "sprinklers" at 30 cents each. Many women ordered them to match their kitchen. I use enamel and, for fine shading, oil paint and Japanese dryer.—Ottily de R., Glendale, Calif.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Ha! Ha!

ANY number can play. The first one in line shouts, "Ha!" The next one in line shouts "Ha! Ha!" Then the next one in line says it three times. The next in line says it four times, etc., until the last one in line has shouted as many "Ha's" as he is supposed to.

Anyone who laughs is out of the game. The one who stays in the longest without laughing wins the prize.—Olive R., Wallingford, Conn.

In Lighter Vein

No Cause for Alarm

"I take my wife in nearly every week," remarked a little man in a suburban train the other evening.

When he added tardily "to the pictures, of course," the heads that had been raised from newspapers were hastily lowered again.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—New Yorker

"Don't keep calling that a DINGUS!"

Schoolboy Howlers

"A spouse is a sort of a spice."

"Parasite is what a man is called who lives in Paris."

"A brunette is a young bear."

"Ali Baba means being away when the crime was done."

"The Kodak is the Bible of the Mohammedans."

"The Mosaic law orders us to set colored stones in our floors."

"False doctrines means giving people the wrong medicine."

Hm-m!

"Pop, what's the difference between a democracy and an autocracy?"

"An autocracy, son, is governed by one person whose word is law, while a democracy is governed by a number of persons whose laws sometimes are just words."

Aha!

Military Expert: "The British army is being equipped with new tanks which look and move like giant crabs."

Ex-Doughboy: "In the World War we had things on that order, but they were called sergeants."

A Jolly Visit in Tibet

(Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—27)

By H. Boylston Dummer

"What animal did you say we'd find in Tibet that we haven't met before?" asked Racky Coon, as the good-will plane soared out of Russia.

"A yak," replied Reddy Fox.

"Yak what?" asked Racky Coon.

"It's just yak, a large animal with very long horns, and long hair that hangs down like a fringe around its legs. Looks something like a cross between a cow and a musk ox, only larger."

"It seems to me that it couldn't be a very important animal, with such a silly name," said Racky, "and size doesn't mean much to me any more since we met that whale and walrus. For my part, I like them small enough so it doesn't take two or three looks to see the whole of them."

The plane was now tilted upward to get over the mountains close at hand. "I think this old bus likes mountains," said Buster Bear. "She seems to go faster—rises up to every emergency."

"Yes, you might say, she rises to new peaks," said Racky.

"Throw Racky out," said Buster. "It is hard enough to run this plane without having to listen to his jokes."

Just then Reddy Squirrel shouted from his perch out on the plane's wing: "There he is!"

"There who is?" asked Reddy Fox.

"Why, your friend Mr. Yak, right down there," replied Reddy Squirrel.

Sure enough, as the animals looked down, there was a long-horned animal, answering to Reddy Fox's description of a yak.

"Well!" said Buster. And down came the plane with a swish, throwing up a shower of fine snow. It landed only a few feet from Mr. Yak.

"Howdy, Mr. Yak!" shouted Reddy Fox. "You are now looking at friends—Animal Town Aviators from Animal Town, U. S. A."

"Howdy, strange animals," Mr. Yak replied after a startled pause. "I realize I'm a little slow in returning your greetings. In all my quiet life here never before have I had anything like this happen to me. It is odd enough to see animals that we don't have around here. But when they are all dressed up, and come roaring at you, riding in something I never dreamed of before—well, all I can say is that it nearly settled my hash, or grass, I suppose I should say. But I'd be glad to hear who you are, what you are, how you are, and any other 'ares' you can think of."

So Reddy Fox went through the usual description of their trip, and told him about the strange machine they were riding in.

"Oh me, oh my!" sighed Mr. Yak.

"What's the matter?" asked Reddy Fox.

"Oh, nothing much," replied Mr. Yak. "While this is so strange to me, still it must be great just to sit in your machine and go wherever you wish."

"I'm sorry, Mr. Yak," said Reddy Fox. "We'd love to give you a ride, but our plane would never hold you."

Then Buster spoke up: "I have an idea! Back there we saw an old sled. My scheme is to hitch the sled to the plane; then you sit on the sled, and we'll fly low and give you your first ride." So the ride was arranged.

"Say, Buster," said Mr. Yak. "I hope you will haul me smoothly and not yak me along."

"For that remark, I should cut the rope," said Buster. But, laughing, he started the engine, and soon the plane was in the air, and at the end of the long rope came Mr. Yak, moving over the snowy landscape faster than he had ever gone before.

At last the ride was over, for Buster had brought him back to the starting point.

Mr. Yak was all smiles. "Thank you, animals, so much. Even if I may never have another hitch ride, I can at least have lots of fun coasting down these long hills—so thanks for the idea."

Quotation For Today

NEVER trouble another for what you can do yourself.

—JEFFERSON

Daily Anecdote

A Subway Is Simple

It is said that when John MacDonald first proposed to build the great New York subways, engineers and financiers laughed at him. They couldn't see how he could dig a tunnel, the length of Manhattan Island, under streets, houses, and modern skyscrapers. "Just think,"

they said, "of the pipe lines, sewers, cables, gas and water mains; it simply can't be done!"

MacDonald convinced them thus: "You have a cellar under your house, haven't you?" he asked them. "And the people on either side of you have cellars, haven't they? It wasn't much trouble to dig them, was it? Well, I'm not figuring on digging any tunnel the length of Manhattan Island; I'm just figuring on digging a lot of cellars — and then connecting them."

What They Say

Lasting Recovery

"Any lasting social and economic recovery can only be built on the foundation of a moral and a spiritual recovery."—*Frank N. D. Buchman.*

Result of Radio?

"Dictators have only become possible through the invention of the microphone."—*Sir Thomas Inskip.*

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A man who gives his children habits of industry provides them better than by giving them a fortune.

Bible Arithmetic: 7 (Genesis) plus 3 (day); minus 5 (night); times 6 (heaven); divided by 5 (earth); equals 6.

Letter Changing: Mule, male, hale, half, calf, Mule, mole, molt, moat, goat. Mule, mull, mell, meal, seal.

Inventors and Inventions: Edison—electric light; Wright—airplane; Whitney—cotton gin; Fulton—steamboat; McCormick—harvester; Morse—telegraph; Goodyear—vulcanizing process; Howe—sewing machine; Westinghouse—air brake; Bell—telephone.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Y TYO JED INSXR ENR HENCBGXO EYLNQR DU NO-BVRQGP KGDSNBXR QEXT LXQQXG QEYO LP INSNOI QEXT Y UDGQVOX.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the book of the Bible in which is recorded the creation of heaven and earth—— add the number of letters in the name that the creator gave to light——; subtract the number of letters in the name He gave to darkness——; multiply by the name given to the firmament——; and divide by the name given to the dry land——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Continuing the Quincy, Mass., reader's list of animals that have been evolved by starting with the word Mule, we have three more, each to be changed in 4 moves:

MULE to CALF
MULE to GOAT
MULE to SEAL

Inventors and Inventions

Among the famous inventors recently honored at the 100th anniversary of the United States Patent System were the following. Can you identify each with his invention? The first has been checked for you.

1	Edison	telephone	
2	Wright	sewing machine	
3	Whitney	electric light	1
4	Fulton	air brake	
5	McCormick	airplane	
6	Morse	cotton gin	
7	Goodyear	harvester	
8	Howe	steamboat	
9	Westinghouse	telegraph	
10	Bell	vulcanizing process	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Christmas Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Quincy, Mass.

Christmas is never over, for the memory of its good deeds lives on.

To two men here, of rather ordinary means, Christmas meant a time of true giving; but they had no families. So these modern wise men called at an orphan asylum near by and asked "to borrow two little boys just for over Christmas Day and the Night Before." Having gained the consent of the authorities, they went heartily about their preparations.

They had $10 between them to spend on toys. First they bought two Christmas trees, one for each boy; and they trimmed them with tinsel and balls and lights until every branch sparkled. Then they visited a toy-shop, and for an hour or more they sorted out what two little boys would love the most. The saleswoman became interested in their problem, and entered into it with as much zeal as they. The floorman came by and added his word of advice, and then couldn't tear himself away from the fascinating undertaking.

In the end, the two men went away satisfied, their arms full of packages, their hats awry, and with the good wishes of the staff.

That night two clean-pajamaed, wiry little boys tried hard to keep awake until morning, but couldn't quite manage it. And early Christmas morning there were two bulging black stockings to explore, and Christmas trees at whose bases were heaped exciting packages which must be opened with hands that fumbled in happy haste.

At noon the "family" of four went out to a restaurant and enjoyed a bountiful turkey dinner, with all the fixings, although it is a safe guess that the older two were more engrossed in the good time of the youngsters than in mere food.

And thus did two men celebrate Christmas, the birthday of the one who said "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Parliamentary Practice

Duties of Clerk

Question: The answers to recent questions make it clear that the clerk of a board does not have a voice in board meetings if not a member of the board. The clerk, being in contact with all records, and the hub of committee activities, often has information pertinent to the subject being handled by the board. Is it not proper for her to give any and all information she might have to the board for their consideration? Or should she give such information only when asked, even though board members may not know that such information is available?

Answer: Giving information regarding a question is not necessarily the same as taking part in the discussion or debate. The latter involves an attempt to influence the voting one way or the other and is a right given to the clerk only if a member of the body. To give all available information, however, is the duty of the clerk, whether member or not.

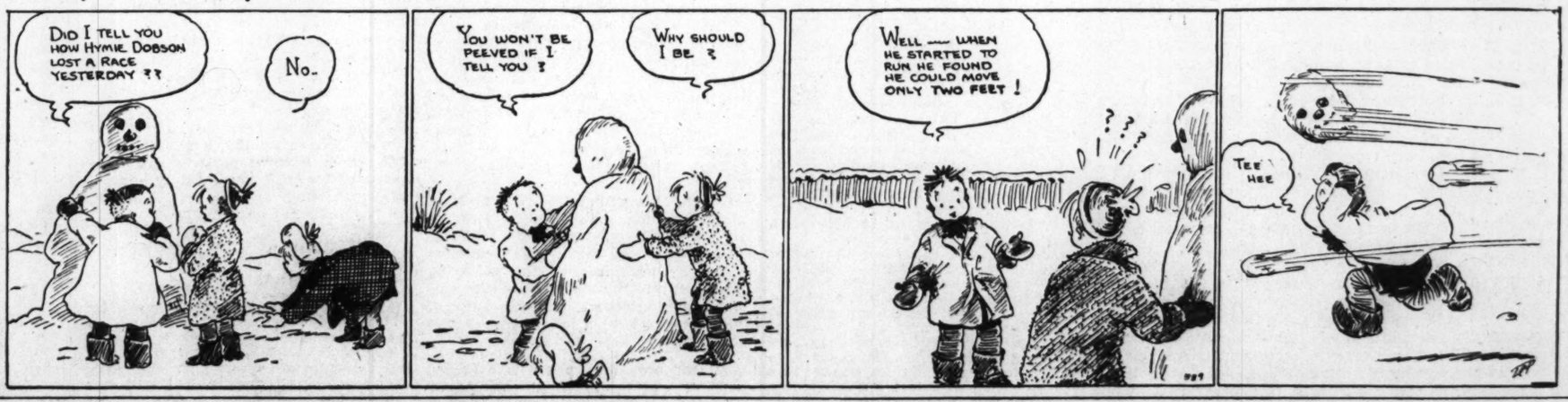
Brevities

New Yorker: The economic royalists have at last given up the good fight against better business conditions. "Go ahead and recover," they say. "See if we care."

Punch: Movie stars, declares a film publication, are going in more and more enthusiastically for gardening. It must be wonderful to have a real plot to work in.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*So Hymie Was Defeated*

By Le Pelley


DID I TELL YOU HOW HYMIE DOBSON LOST A RACE YESTERDAY ??
No.
YOU WON'T BE PEEVED IF I TELL YOU ?
WHY SHOULD I BE ?
WELL — WHEN HE STARTED TO RUN HE FOUND HE COULD MOVE ONLY TWO FEET !
TEE HEE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Free Ride*

By Carmack

Wow! Did ol' Peachy make a hit today!
Jimmie and the Boss made up a snow train or something like that and Peachy was the engine, and oh, Boy! was he a fine one!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Liberty Under Law

THE United States Supreme Court again affords proof of its utility. Once more it stands forth as the upholder of liberty under law. All Americans who cherish the whole garment of liberty and not merely the portions which at any particular moment cover their own selfish interests must be gratified by the unanimous decision in the Oregon criminal syndicalism case.

Two years ago, Oregon sent to prison a man named Dirk De Jonge for having spoken at a meeting partially sponsored by the Communist party. He was indicted for conducting an assemblage which taught and advocated "criminal syndicalism and sabotage." The Supreme Court of Oregon upheld the conviction, not because he had advocated criminal syndicalism or violent overthrow of government, for that was not proved, but because he participated in a meeting held by a group which in its literature did advocate such doctrines.

Now it is probable that every judge on the court feels as do most Americans that there is nothing good in such teaching. And certainly any Communist is in poor position when he claims the right of free speech to advocate a system which would deny free speech. Yet the point here is that a man was convicted merely for belonging to an organization which is not in itself unlawful. Advocating violent overthrow of established authority was unlawful under the Oregon law. The court points out that the state had every right to protect itself against such agitation. But conviction must be for the act. A man cannot be convicted for opinions he has not expressed or for belonging to a group which on other occasions has put forward subversive views.

Any interpretation of the law which would convict a man for opinions he was supposed to hold or for merely belonging to an organization would open the door to the worst kind of oppression by any government which happened at any time to have the support of a majority. That is the course the totalitarian states have followed in outlawing all opposition parties. The right of free speech and free assembly under the Constitution is most in need of defense when it is in danger of being denied because used by unpopular individuals or causes. In the noble words of Chief Justice Hughes:

> The greater the importance of safeguarding the community from incitements to the overthrow of our institutions by force and violence, the more imperative is the need to preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly in order to maintain the opportunity for free political discussion, to the end that government may be responsive to the will of the people and that changes, if desired, may be obtained by peaceful means. Therein lies the security of the republic, the very foundation of constitutional government.

The decision bolsters anew liberty under law, which is a very different thing from liberty only for that which a majority temporarily approves. But there will not be lasting liberty even under law unless in the long run a majority of the people understand why free speech is precious—most precious when least popular—and cherish it as the liberty which preserves other liberties.

Half Merit, Half Patronage

IN URGING the extension of the merit system to cover all federal positions which are not policy forming, the Civil Service Commission recommends only what has already been promised by the political party now in power at Washington. Indeed, the commission's statement differs from the Democratic party's civil service pledge only in that it is milder. It asks for this merit system advance "as soon as possible," whereas the political pledge proposed that it be "immediate."

But "immediate" in political language does not mean so early as "as soon as possible" means in the commission's language. It is altogether likely that "immediate" where civil service reform is concerned means only as soon as public opinion makes it impolitic to delay longer. That time is approaching. The aspect of endurance exhibited by any government bureau, even of a temporary or emergency nature, is becoming clear to more and more citizens. They know that many of the new agencies set up under the New Deal are now well on their way to becoming permanent government departments. They know that in these new agencies are tens of thousands of new positions at the mercy of the political spoilsmen.

The Civil Service Commission draws deserved attention to the fact that the "public service cannot thrive on a half-merit, half-patronage basis." An increasing number of voters are beginning to understand at what cost in terms of governmental efficiency this half-and-half basis of public service is being tolerated. They expect President Roosevelt to make even bigger efforts in his second term than he did toward the close of his first, when he placed the first, second, and third class postmasterships under the Civil Service Commission's rulings.

Moreover, they are aware that the Democratic party has sufficient strength in Congress to press early reforms and fulfill its campaign promises for "immediate" extension of the merit system over all non-policy-forming positions. If that promise was sincere, the next few months should be encouraging ones for advocates of civil service improvement in the United States.

Business Was Made for Man . . .

BRITAIN has a reputation for getting things done by agitation from the lower and middle rather than the higher end of the social scale. A hundred years ago, it was a handful of middle-class thinkers who penetrated the dark abuses thrown up by the industrial revolution, so stirring the public conscience that eventually matters have been largely put right. Today it is a handful of middle-class thinkers who are stirring up investigations into the effect of machines on office workers.

They have begun their agitation none too early. A large proportion of workers in mechanized offices are women who are almost entirely unorganized. In regard to them, a convenient belief is cherished that they work merely in order to fill a gap which occurs between school and marriage and that, on this account, conditions of work do not affect them very much.

It is a cruel and shortsighted view. Those who, without proper mental safeguards, perform machine work, as some people do for years on end, may develop an apathy which deprives them of any desire to do anything else, coupled with a deep-rooted belief that, if anything else should offer, they would be incapable of accepting it.

The Women's Employment Federation and the Joint Consultative Council have secured the support of a small army of people who are experts on the effect produced upon workers by poor lighting and poor ventilation, by insufficient rest periods, by lack of adequate holidays, by lack of opportunity to try their hand at other occupations before it is too late, by lack, more than all else, of that human understanding which is capable of perceiving the need of such things.

Much may be done by a body of thinkers, and it is to be hoped that employers will grasp the point that when profits are accumulated by reason of mechanized processes, it may be wise to spend some part of them upon the human element concerned. The man or woman who runs the machine is, like all human beings, sensitive and responsive to every action which indicates, however dimly, an appreciation of his or her labors.

Several States—Similar Goals

THE legislatures of the six New England states have just convened, Rhode Island Tuesday, the other five Wednesday. That the sympathy existing between these commonwealths—causing them to be spoken of and thought of almost as one by those who regard them from without—is well founded, is perhaps best illustrated by the similarity of problems now facing them, flood control, new labor regulations, money for welfare, relief of property taxpayers.

In Rhode Island, the state debt has mounted to nearly $30,000,000, highest in the state's history, and caused by relief expenditures. A state income tax has been proposed.

Connecticut faces, on one hand, the necessity for meeting a $14,000,000 deficit and, on the other, financing the new $11,000,000 institutional building program, darling of Connecticut's beloved Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

The Maine Legislature is scanning the Pine Tree State from the verdant fringes of Casco Bay to the frigid Aroostook potato reaches for a source for $7,000,000 in additional revenues needed for relief, schools and other budget requirements. A sales tax and income tax have both been under discussion.

New Hampshire contemplates a $2,000,000 deficit and the necessity for finding new revenues. Here, again, a sales and income tax have been proposed.

Massachusetts found its state expenditures last year the highest in its long history, but Gov.-elect Charles Francis Hurley has promised strict economy for the incoming administration.

Vermont, its financial needs narrowed to finding an additional $1,000,000 for welfare and old-age assistance, is leadings its neighboring states in the move toward modernization of governmental forms. Reorganization of state courts and centralizing of authority in a new state police are prime items in this program which finds echoes in Massachusetts' discussion of eliminating its Governor's Council and in Rhode Island's talk about changing its election laws.

Labor legislation promises to be interesting in New England this year. Connecticut will weigh an anti-injunction law and a forty-hour-week proposal. Massachusetts will debate the advisability of a law that would punish employers who discriminate against workers past 45. Vermont and Rhode Island both promise to delve more deeply into the matter of unemployment compensation.

Emphasizing the unity among these neighbor states are the compacts expected to be presented to the legislatures this year having to do with flood control. A commission has been at work, charting ways for this region further to demonstrate its singleness of purpose and community of endeavor in meeting a common problem.

More About Clippers

Book News of the Day

MORE about the clippers! It is surprising how this brief period in sailing-ship history repeats itself in print. The impetus sea writers derive from that crowning epic carries Jacques and Helen La Grange's account of CLIPPER SHIPS OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN (New York: Putnam. $6) to 100,000 words. The text is by Helen La Grange. Its thirty-seven wood engravings in color are Jacques La Grange's.

The book covers maritime developments from 1833 to 1869. This span gives more scope to the study than the title suggests. Miss La Grange dates the beginning of the clipper ship with the launching of the Rainbow in New York in 1845. But the coming of the clipper ship was an evolutionary process. The author takes this fact into account.

She recognizes the influence the so-called Baltimore clippers exerted on naval architecture several years prior to the building of the Rainbow. The dainty Ann McKim was the most famous of the Baltimore fliers. She was the glamorous epitome of a type that brought renown to the Chesapeake bay port with fast voyages around the world. She in turn was superseded by the opium smugglers operating between India and China.

♦ ♦ ♦

The flowering of America's maritime supremacy covered a period of barely ten years. It blew full with the rise of Donald McKay, Boston shipwright, and went to seed in the wake of steam commerce raiders of the Confederacy, and industrial transformation after the Civil War.

The book dips into the doings of such crack clippers as the Flying Cloud, and of Yankee ships built expressly for British competitors or sold abroad soon after launching. Among these were the celebrated Lightning, Red Jacket and James Baines. Miss La Grange has dug up some half-drawings and body plans which depict the technical evolution of the extreme clipper. She has also added interesting sidelights of the more outstanding ocean passages, gleaned from log books and personal narratives.

♦ ♦ ♦

There is nothing especially new or striking in this rather voluminous text. Perhaps the most original note is in the author's attempt to weave the more outstanding developments of the shipbuilding art into a broad historical background. This enables her to date the unfoldment of the clipper era by correlative happenings ashore. It also tends to show the importance of this expansive period in trade and transportation afloat in relation to the history of this period as a whole.

When America faded out of the picture soon after the fall of Fort Sumter, England was once more supreme at sea. Miss La Grange does a good job of describing the exploits of England's China tea fleet. The story of the great tea races of the sixties is thrilling. The author gives us a stirring picture of those beautiful little clippers such as Leander, Norman Court, Sir Lancelot, Ariel and Taeping. And of course, the incomparable Cutty Sark. H. T.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

General J. B. M. Hertzog

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you wrote of Mr. Patrick Duncan the following: "Originally representing the right wing in South African politics, he has lately been closely associated also with the left wing as represented by the once rebel Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, present Prime Minister, on whose recommendation King Edward VIII has now consented to Mr. Duncan's appointment as Governor General." I fear this paragraph may lead to some misconception. First, it seems a somewhat unorthodox use of nomenclature to designate General Hertzog's former party as belonging to the Left Wing. His adherents in the Transvaal and Orange Free State were largely drawn from the old Voortrekker (pioneer) stock, or at any rate, in the Cape and elsewhere from the same Afrikander stock which did not "trek" in 1833, and it would be difficult to imagine any people more conservative in a political and sociological sense than the Afrikander people. It is true that from 1924 to 1929 General Hertzog was compelled to be in alliance with the relatively small Labor Party without which he would not have commanded a majority in the Houses of Parliament; but such a temporary expedient could hardly justify the use of the expression "Left Wing" as applied to General Hertzog.

If, however, your contributor intended to convey that the Right represented that party which stood for close association with the British Empire and the Left that which had an opposite appeal, the contrast would be correctly conveyed, but it must be remembered that General Hertzog had long since abandoned his former hostility to the British Empire when Mr. Patrick Duncan took such a leading part in bringing Generals Smuts and Hertzog together again, resulting in a United Party, of which Mr. Duncan was a prominent member.

Secondly, the description of General Hertzog as a former rebel is a little unfortunate. General Hertzog fought against the British in the South African War of 1899-1902, but at that time he was a citizen of the independent Orange Free State, in fact, its attorney general. He was never at any time a rebel. If your contributor intended merely to say that General Hertzog was formerly bitterly opposed to the British connection, the expression "rebel" was most misleading.

London, Eng. GILBERT DOLD

[Editor's Note.—The Monitor's brief article referred to by Mr. Dold drew attention to "harmonious Anglo-Dutch co-operation" now happily established in South Africa. The part played by General Hertzog in the restoring of that harmony deserves the highest admiration. Our reference to that great statesman as "the once rebel" was rhetorical only, but General Hertzog has never made any secret about his own position. As reported in The Times of London, he said at Cape Town as lately as March 14, 1933, that when he was in opposition he "would not have cared, if the fleet sank to the bottom of the sea," adding, "but now that our freedom has been restored. . . . the British Navy means exactly the same to us as to an Englishman."]

'Come On In, the Water's Fine'

Stray Sheep on Europe's Map

MORE than once the tortuous statecraft of Europe has scrambled the map in such a way that towns and villages have been led astray from their mother countries and become lost in alien sheep-folds. These pathetic waifs of political strife find themselves today entirely surrounded by foreign soil or at most they have a slender Jacob's ladder on which their citizens may climb to their own country.

A notable case in point is the town of Llivia, which strayed away from Spain in the seventeenth century when the Peace of the Pyrenees was drawn up. It now looks like a badly neglected village, but it is a *town*, and thereby hangs the tale. Spain was forced by defeat in war and by the adroit diplomacy of Cardinal Mazarin to cede to France the entire Roussillon region bordering the eastern Pyrenees "and the thirty-three villages of the Cerdagne adjoining France."

Stubbornly arguing the treaty, point by point, and yielding inch by inch, Spain's royal commissioner achieved one minor triumph that must have soothed his pride. "You do not get Llivia," he asserted stoutly to Mazarin's deputy. "The treaty mentions thirty-three villages, but Llivia is not a village. It was made a town by Roman law seventeen centuries ago when it was the capital of the region and it has never ceased to be a town. *You do not get Llivia.*"

The French diplomatist was irked but did not care to submit this quibble to the busy Cardinal in Paris, so Spain was grudgingly allowed to retain this one community. The town of Llivia still belongs to Spain, though very solidly embedded in French territory.

♦ ♦ ♦

On a crisp mountain morning I found myself in Bourg-Madame, a French frontier village in the Pyrenees, and determined to visit the lost sheep that is Llivia. I made my way on foot and was challenged by neither of the sleepy *douaniers* who were supposed to guard this miniature frontier. They blinked at me and spoke not a word. The road to Llivia is neutral territory and being nobody's road nobody keeps it up. I passed a Spanish bus creaking toward Puigcerda in Spain and two priests on bicycles creaked past me heading toward Llivia.

That was the total traffic encountered in an hour's walk on neutral territory, with the exception of a vast flock of sheep ambling toward Spain. I would have been forced to step off the road into France had not the sheep themselves taken French leave of the bellowing shepherd and scrambled down the embankment after a luxuriant strip of meadow grass that lured them across the border.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ringed around by clean little French villages with odd one-syllable names (Ro, Err, Ur, Hix) the *town* of Llivia is still the center of that great green bowl called the Cerdagne. Its location is beautiful beyond any adjectives I know, with the lofty rock-and-snow curtain of the Pyrenees hung along the southwestern sky. High on this curtain may be descried in the snow a zig-zag scratch which is the road leading from France to that feudal curiosity, Andorra.

Llivia itself is a squalid little place, forgotten except by the Spanish tax collector. In the present upheaval of Spain it has cause to rejoice at its isolation from the scenes of conflict, yet some Llivian citizens are said to have been drawn into the civil war on both sides. If the Spanish commissioner had not been so smart three centuries ago they would today be citizens of France. I thought to sit me down and ponder on this at a table of the *Café del Progreso* in the town's main square, but noting the date 1789 over the door and judging that this commemorated the year on which the café floor had last been swept, I thought better of my idea.

♦ ♦ ♦

In another and very different corner of Europe a village of Belgium is completely surrounded on all sides by Dutch territory, or more properly a part of the village is so surrounded. Its name is Baarle Nassau and it is situated a few miles south of Breda. Some obscure accident of history caused the treaty-makers to assign Belgian nationality to this tiny enclave, but they did not include the whole village. Even individual buildings are excepted. In at least one case a Dutch building is flanked on both sides by Belgian buildings. One breakfasts in Belgium, steps next door to do an errand in Holland, and continues to Belgium, yet if one keeps on walking in that direction or *any* direction one will presently be back in Holland.

♦ ♦ ♦

In traveling up and down and across Europe I have come upon other lost sheep which have strayed across foreign frontiers, or strain at the slenderest tether. Stein-am-Rhein, a very lovely idyll of medievalism, is a Swiss village on the German side of the Rhine above Schaffhausen, but Constance is a thriving German city on the Swiss side of the same river. In the southeastern part of Switzerland the verdant Poschiavo valley is Swiss territory stretching far south into Italy and tethered to its mother country only by the Bernina railway which descends a mile-high wall of rock by a wonderful feat of engineering.

The inhabitants of this valley speak Italian and they look like Italians, but no, they are Swiss. The Saminathal, which is a remote valley of the operetta principality of Liechtenstein, is similarly tethered to its little mother, but only by a lofty road over the mountains which becomes totally blocked with snow for six or seven months of the year, yet Austria is at its front door and easily accessible at any time from the valley.

It would be easy to go on enumerating the lost sheep of Europe, but one's own discoveries are more interesting than any prepared list. I make it a point to look for them wherever I go, and almost always I have found them well worth the search. Many times they are compensated for their loneliness by unusual beauty or romantic interest. S. A. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Bread on the Waters

WE ARE told that some of the grains for food in ancient times were grown on marshy ground, as rice is grown today, so the planting was literally casting bread upon the waters, to be returned after many days. The poetic suggestiveness of the practice was unescapable. . . .

Few of the activities of life bear immediate returns. . . . Even the most careful financier knows that many important enterprises require time and patience and the pouring in of much capital before the harvest is reaped.

In the richer investments of mind and spirit, the principle is even more widely true. The novelist, the poet, the editorial writer, the preacher, the radio broadcaster, indeed cast their bread on the waters. In most instances they never know, in this world at least, how much of their sowing found root and returned a harvest, yet often their reward comes when they least expect it, in a letter or a telephone call from an entire stranger.

Even when we know that some of the seed has fallen on good ground, we cannot always foresee the richness of the harvest. A Scottish minister was upbraided by his elders because in a year's ministry only one lad had been brought into the church. He walked dejected homeward with the boy, saying, "David, you'll have to be a good man, for you are all the fruit I have to show for my work." The boy was David Livingstone.—*Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Where Women's Work Begins

By Marjorie Shuler

IS THE work of women for a united world hampered by disunity in their own ranks? Do women indulge in words without works, talk about peace abroad, without sufficient effort for peace among themselves? Do women belie their own objective of equal rights for nations by denial of equal rights for one another?

Yes, chorus a group of leaders in the feminist world, Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson of Woman's Home Companion, Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of Pictorial Review, Judge Rosalie Loew Whitney of the New York city court of domestic relations, and Miss Charl Williams, president of the Federation of Business and Professional Women.

All of them are ardent champions of women. All have worked in the ranks of the woman's movement. All praise women for what they have accomplished. But all of them believe women's groups have not done all that they might do and that until individual women learn mutual respect for and understanding of one another they cannot work wholeheartedly and successfully for more remote objectives.

Mrs. Richardson pointed to the sixty-three United States organizations working for peace and remarked that until women give up their personal ambition for praise and prestige that they cannot do effective work in a common cause.

The other three women base their criticism on the results of two recent polls regarding the right of married women to gainful employment. The Institute of Public Opinion in canvassing 100,000 persons on the right of married women to work, found 79 per cent of the women approached in opposition. Fortune conducted a similar poll in which 41.7 per cent replied with a flat no and an additional 37.7 per cent stated that they were against married women working "unless they need it."

There have been many divisions between women but no gap is wider than that between the home woman and the business woman. And until that gap is bridged, Judge Whitney asserts that women will be giving "merely lip service" to the causes of peace, education, crime prevention, and character building.

♦ ♦ ♦

Miss Phillips puts up to the women in the home responsibility for seeing that the business woman gets a square deal and up to the business woman the duty of seeing to it that the work of the mother and the housewife is properly valued by the world.

"As a matter of fact" Miss Phillips says, "a lot of the talk by women about peace and child labor and other issues is a kind of sop to their consciences. Take this question of the right of women to work. A great many home women openly declare that they think that all women in business and the professions should give up their jobs to unemployed men. Think what would happen if the 10,000,000 gainfully employed women in the United States should take them at their word and go home. The business women having no salaries would then cease to be consumers to a very great extent. They would paralyze this very industrial world which the home women are so eager to protect. The answer to the problem is more jobs, not taking from one to give to another with consequent difficult adjustment for dependents upon these women."

Miss Phillips rounds out her indictment by saying, "all too often women's organizations pass resolutions and carry them around for years like a dog with a bone. They don't break up the bone, they just worry it. They have not cared whether they were in the front ranks or carried a flag or even wore a uniform. They have made common cause and followed their leaders. World peace without justice is impossible and peace among women without justice to one another is impossible. Women must be generous to one another, and in generosity there is no place for that unconscious superiority which women so often display toward one another."

♦ ♦ ♦

Mrs. Richardson makes the direct charge that while individual clubs of women under good leadership have done marvelous things, "nationally they have failed."

"They have a lot of objectives," she says, "but the main implement of women's groups is their nuisance value. When they agitate for this or that reform and do it thoroughly they win, but too generally women are inclined to make pledges of interest, even to put up money, to subscribe everything but themselves, their hearts and minds and their actual work, which is the only subscription which can insure success."

Miss Williams joins by saying: "If the women of the United States, those who make their economic contribution in the home and those who make it outside would stand together, women would achieve their goals. Peace, social security, lowered crime rate, broader education, better housing, permanent employment, improved communities and the other objectives so long advocated by women's organizations can be obtained if women really will unite. Harmony among women and greater understanding that in union there is strength are greatly needed."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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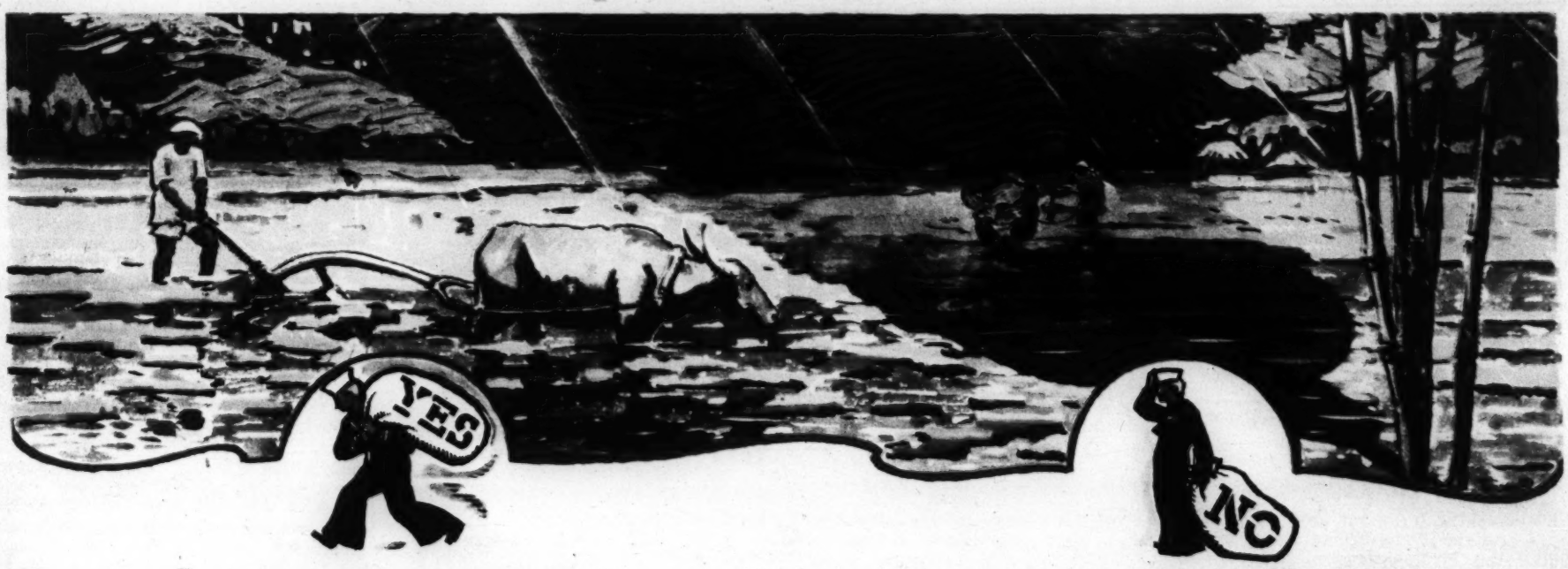
SHALL THE UNITED STATES WITHDRAW FROM THE FAR PACIFIC?



By Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers

United States Army, Retired

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD WITHDRAW from the Philippines and from the Orient. The main reasons for this are political, economic and strategic. The Act for Philippine Independence should be carried out. This law establishes the present Commonwealth government and provides for the Republic of the Philippines in 1946. Withdrawal of American sovereignty and of our naval and military forces is to take place on the proclamation of the republic as an independent state. The United States retains the privilege of negotiating with the new state for a naval base in the archipelago.

Coincident with the inauguration of the Commonwealth, two clouds appeared on the horizon—concern as to the possibilities of Japanese annexation and anxiety about the economic situation when all Philippine products pay full tariff rates on entry into the United States.

This concern gave rise to the present determined movement to secure an amendment to the Independence Act so as to provide for permanent American sovereignty over the widely scattered archipelago. The success of these efforts would mean that the Filipinos retain full local autonomy, while America retains full responsibility for the defense of the Philippines. I believe that many who

(Please turn the page)

WITH THE Act of Congress granting independence to the Philippine Islands, the question arose as to whether the United States would, or should, withdraw not only from the islands, but from the western Pacific—entirely.

The Weekly Magazine Section herewith presents a discussion of that question, a debate, if you like, between two Americans, a military man and a navy man, both of whom speak with authority on the problems of maintaining national interests so far from home.

General Rivers contends that the United States should withdraw. Captain Knox believes that it should continue at least to maintain navy stations in that part of the world, although he is willing to agree that withdrawal is desirable in some other fields of interest.

By Capt. Dudley W. Knox

United States Navy, Retired

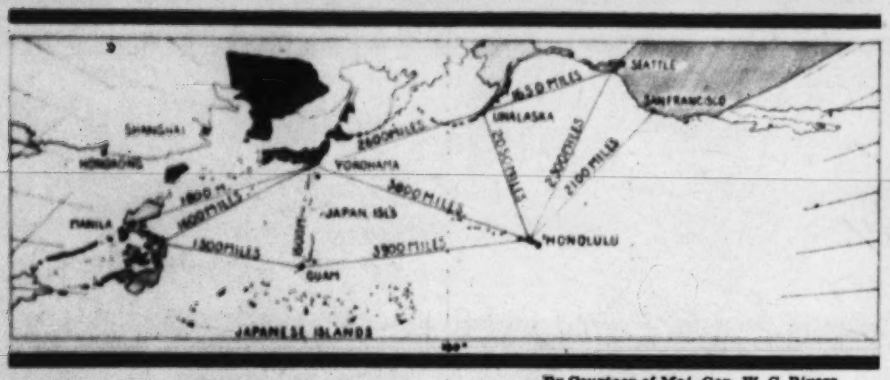
SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR the Filipinos must be accepted as an assured fact. They want it and the United States wants them to have it. Whatever degree of American political supervision now remains over the archipelago will certainly pass in a comparatively brief time, regardless of possible revision of the Act of Congress specifying the method of withdrawal from Philippine affairs.

The independence of those islands in the full sense, however, is something beyond the power of the American people or Congress to grant. Economic and military-naval dependence upon the United States will necessarily remain a reality for the "little brown brothers" for many decades. Theoretically, perhaps, the United States might throw them overboard and let them swim for themselves. Practically, it could not do it; any more than any American with a boat at hand could bring himself to abandon an unoffending swimmer in distress. That is scarcely the American way.

How far the United States will or should go in modifying the undoubtedly harsh economic terms of the acts granting independence is outside the scope of this article. Let us remember, however, that economic distress is a prime cause of political and social chaos and of the bloodshed of revolution.

(Please turn the page)

YES . . . By Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers



By Courtesy of Maj. Gen. W. C. Rivers

GREAT CIRCLE CHART OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

This Map Shows the Relation Between Points on the Pacific Ocean With Less Distortion Than Is Common. The Chart Indicates the Strategic Position of the Main Japanese Islands in Relation to the Route of Travel Between the Philippine Islands and the United States. It Indicates the Direct Line for Ships and Planes, and the Distances Between Those Points, and Between Honolulu and Those Points. The Chart Also Emphasizes the Great Strategic Importance of Unalaska.

seek to have the United States annex the Philippines under some sort of dominion status fail to realize the tremendous further sacrifice they ask of the American people. Should the United States retain the Philippines, we would need there an army and a large fleet to defend the islands. The ever-increasing cost to the American people would be colossal—would amount to sums not now dreamed of.

II

Working 10 years as a civil servant of the Philippine Government—when detached from the army and loaned for constabulary duty—I had unusual opportunity to work in and reside in all parts of the archipelago. I am fond of the Filipino people. They are generally an industrious people—with ability, ambition and much racial pride. The differences in language and otherwise between Filipinos who live in different parts of the islands have been constantly exaggerated. With peace in the Orient, the Filipinos will govern themselves well and will develop a reasonably homogeneous body politic. They have had large local political responsibility in executive, legislative and judicial work.

Economically, under American administration, the Philippines came to practical dependence on the free entry into the United States of their agricultural exports—their much-increased sugar output being the leading crop. The cost of sugar production in the Philippines is much greater than that in Java, Hawaii and Cuba. But there were the postwar years, with double crops and double prices. This temporarily raised the Filipino standard of living perhaps 300 per cent. Then followed the collapse of the sugar market the world over. The islands have never produced enough rice for food for their relatively sparse population. The cost of producing their sugar is so high they cannot compete even in the oriental market with the Java sugar. For example, the army authorities at Manila habitually buy for the troops the Java sugar, because its price is about one half that of the home-grown sugar.

III

Several of the former illusions about the advantages to the United States in holding the Philippines are now revived and widely circulated. Among these are the illusions that Manila is the spearhead for our commercial trade in the Far East; that it would be a mistake to let the islands go, a tragedy to throw them away; that, after all, withdrawal from the Philippines is a policy of scuttle; that Manila is a good naval and military strategic base for America in the Orient, and so on.

We all know that merchants wishing to sell goods in China and in Japan keep their headquarters and warehouses in the ports of those countries. About 1906, when the first Japanese—alleged to have been engineer soldiers in farmer dress—began going over the roads in the Philippines, our light armored cruisers, Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, weighed anchor for San Francisco. No military or other authority alleged that the navy scuttled. These warships were simply joining the fleet—an act that added to our naval power.

Manila is an impossible base for us. A base is a fortified place from which forces can advance and to which they may fall back. Singapore is a Far Eastern base for Great Britain. No opponent to Britain is situated between England and Singapore. But squarely between the United States and Manila lie the Empire of Japan and the countless mandated islands under Japanese control. Manila is an exposed salient. It could be readily bombed by airplanes from Japan, more easily from the base at Formosa, very near Manila. No exposed salient 7000 miles away has ever been successfully defended where both the opposing countries possessed efficient fleets. Guam, with its indifferent harbor, could be readily and very easily bombed from the base in the Bonin islands, or from Yokohama itself. No nation could ever maintain out there airplanes enough to protect Manila or Guam from the heavy land-based bombers—that are very different from the lighter scout and observation planes a fleet carries.

IV

Some of our countrymen resident at Manila feel that many Americans fail to understand the importance of a nation having outlying possessions or colonies. If it be true that a nation should have outlying dependencies, should not such possessions be so situated that the "mother country" can have reasonable communication with and be able to defend such "colonies"? This is not at all the case with Manila as an outlying possession of the United States.

The extent and configuration of the Pacific ocean and the relative positions of the surrounding and interior land areas fix the strategic domination of the Philippines region by the controlling naval power in the northwest Pacific. This dominant naval power in the northwest Pacific is at present Japan. Equilibrium between Japan and Russia, and the delineation of their contiguous and dividing boundaries, may be established within the next few years. It remains to be seen, therefore, which of these two nations will be at such a time the dominant power.

The strategy of the north Pacific, as it affects the United States and the Philippines, is governed by the permanent locations of these two countries with respect to the location of the Japanese Empire and with respect to the locations of the outlying island defenses of the Japanese Empire.

The Filipinos are unable to defend their widely scattered archipelago against a power having a great fleet and a great field army. The United States is unable to defend the Philippines against a power that has a great fleet and army and that is near the Philippines and squarely between the United States and the Philippines. Any plan for a combination of two or more western powers against Japan would be impracticable and futile on account of the continuing situation in Europe. If we wish to continually indulge ourselves by expressions of protest and moral indignation about other countries, we should be prepared for a long and costly war.

As a matter of fact, America can no longer protect by force American interests in the Sea of Japan, any more than Japan can by force protect Japanese interests in the Gulf of Mexico. As this world is at present organized and run, I believe that there

(Continued on page 12)

NO . . . . . By Capt. Dudley W. Knox

Wide World Photos, Inc.

THREE SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET RIDE AT ANCHOR AS SUNSET IRRADIATES THE PACIFIC SKY

Unless a reasonable measure of economic stability is provided to the islands there will certainly arise a need for the use of military forces to restore law and order. Should the United States fail to intervene in this way, some other more acquisitive nation may assume the moral right to do so. Then the United States will face the moral duty of protecting the Philippines against foreign aggression, together with the question of war or peace for the United States itself.

* * *

The probability of any foreign country interfering with Philippine affairs on account of disorders there—or in fact for any reason whatever—obviously bears a direct relation to the military-naval power which the United States is prepared to exert in that region. Valuable as they are, these islands are scarcely worth the risk of defeat in the Orient at the hands of a strong United States naval or military force.

This situation offers a clear illustration of the potency and influence of force in preserving peace together with justice, honor, and national interests. It is a case also where the United States can continue to help and protect the Filipinos with little if any increase in the military-naval establishment beyond the normal requirements at home.

Heretofore it has been freely assumed that Japanese eyes were turned definitely to the Philippines as a future colony, that the continuance of American occupation of them was virtually certain to bring on war with Japan ultimately, and that the latter country would in time possess herself of them should the United States withdraw. Whatever truth these suppositions may have contained before Japan's recent military penetration into North China on a large scale, has undoubtedly been substantially altered by that event.

* * *

Faced with impending over-population at home, the Japanese Government hesitated for many years between a policy of major expansion overseas into the extensive islands to the south, or of expansion on the great continent of Asia to the westward. The basic policy in this respect has now been definitely and irrevocably decided in favor of the latter course. A very large region, including Manchuria and several provinces in North China proper, have been placed under military occupation and some degree of political control. There is every indication that still further expansion in China is contemplated. This commitment is so extensive and so vital to Japan from the political, economic and social standpoints that without doubt she stands ready to defend it with all the resources of the Empire, against what appears to be the inevitable opposition of Russia.

Consolidation and extension of her position on the Asiatic mainland is a hundred times more important to the Japanese than acquisition of the Philippines would be. To risk a hard and exhausting war with the United States over the latter islands before the crucial test with Russia, would therefore obviously be stupid folly.

There seems to be no doubt that Russia would promptly take advantage of an American-Japanese war to attempt the re-conquest of Manchuria and to drive Japan's army out of China and off the continent. Unnecessarily precipitating a war with the United States over a relatively unimportant matter, the Japanese would certainly invite a combination against her too strong to be met, and with results too disastrous to be contemplated.

Not until the Japanese are decisively successful in securing their new position in eastern Asia against the Russian menace does there seem to be any shadow of threat to the Philippines; provided that the United States retains the power to defend them. Should the United States withdraw totally from those islands, with every indication of an irrevocable decision not to come to their aid, or with naval power reduced below the ability to operate in strength in the Western Pacific, Japan might be tempted to let the ripe fruit drop into her lap. What would altruistic America do then? If the past is any index, conscience would probably once more persuade her to go to war, whether prepared or not.

One aspect of this matter which is of cardinal importance, in my opinion, although little understood in the United States, is the deep-rooted oriental attitude respecting force. With them conciliation, concession and a readiness to compromise one's rights or interests are assumed to be positive evidence of weakness, as well as a clear invitation to aggression on their part. This is a dominating viewpoint of the Orient.

* * *

The voluntary withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines would be interpreted in Japan as weakness and would certainly increase the chance of war between Japan and the United States. Japan would be unnecessarily tempted, not only to take those islands but also to look provocatively toward Alaska, Hawaii and Samoa.

A striking and potent illustration of the promotion of peace through the influence of force was the sending of the United States battle fleet on a visit of courtesy to Japan by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. Relations between the two countries were then seriously strained by the unexpected Japanese resentment over our constructive part in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese War. There was even much war talk against the United States in Japan, where America's real sea-strength had never been seen and was not appreciated. From personal observation the writer can testify to the almost magical effect of the arrival of the powerful United States fleet in Tokyo Bay. It was received with the utmost cordiality, and previous animosity was transformed into gratifying good will, which continued many years.

The ability of the United States to protect the Philippines—and hence the preservation of peace with Japan—depends very largely upon the possession of an American naval base in oriental waters. This is true because without such a base, the United States fleet could neither remain in the Far East for any considerable length of time, nor exert more than about half its full strength while there.

Normally the United States Navy has been, and probably will continue to be, stronger than that of Japan in the proportion of about 5 to 3 in terms of ships, guns and naval aviation. But such in-

(Continued on page 12)

Business on the Escalator

Recovery in the United States Promises to Continue in 1937, as in 1936, Bringing Increased Production, Higher Wages, More Farm Income, Greater Tax Revenue, and a Marked Trade Advance

By Harry C. Kenney

FOUR YEARS AGO last June, the first symptoms of recovery began to appear in the United States. Since then, the rising trend in business has been consistent and is generally regarded as soundly based. For many reasons, this trend is expected to continue. At present, the production level in the United States is still 15 to 20 per cent below the best postwar year, 1929, but with the forces now at work old-time peaks in many lines may well be surpassed before the cyclical period is completed.

Gradually the problems of the depression are fading, and American business, industry by industry, is feeling the stimulus of rising demand. Morale is higher than it has been in many months. General optimism prevails, a factor which lies at the root of business enterprise. Undoubtedly, an added reason for this confidence is that, while there may be minor alterations in the methods and objectives of the Administration during the next several years, the general character of its undertakings is unlikely to undergo any fundamental change. With business now well on the road to recovery, there should be less congressional and popular support for radical proposals.

Despite the prospect of intermittent reactions in some directions, authorities are agreed that business and industry in 1937 will rise well above 1936. This increase probably will not be as great as in 1936, and the rate of the increase will be less, but there will be consolidations of mushroom expansion, a smoothing out of business problems and a general development in almost all lines.

* * *

The average increase in business in 1937 over 1936 may be around 10 per cent. Reasons for expecting this gain are partially based on the fact that the demand for goods, particularly the goods of heavy industry and building, has been only partially met by the current revival. Industrial inventories are fairly well depleted; the Government has promised a continuation of easy money and credit; purchasing power is on the increase; there is a much greater desire on the part of the public to buy; need and demand for industrial and residential building are showing themselves; world trade is expanding; greater unity is manifest between government and business, and electric power production has been making new high records for months.

There are several lines that are expected to do better than others, and these include building materials, electrical machinery and equipment, locomotives, aircraft, railroad freight and passenger cars, farm implements and a broad variety of labor-saving machinery. The indications are that the durable goods industries will improve more than the consumer goods.

The continuation of easy money and credit will facilitate home building, factory and plant construction, as well as other building.

There have been several indications that business and Government will cooperate for the common good, and this will probably be the case to a large extent; but, if business should balk, then it is possible the Government will take action to provide for the basic objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

In the last few months a series of individual developments have occurred which have had a remarkable effect upon business. The most spectacular has been the upward revision of wage scales and the granting of bonuses in numerous industries and the flood of extra dividend payments given out by corporations to avoid the federal surtax on undistributed profits. These will result in over $1,000,000,000 reaching the pocketbooks of prospective buyers. This spells business, because a great deal of this money will be spent and go right back to the corporations that gave it out.

In 1929, the national income amounted to $78,632,000,000 and by 1932 it had dropped to $48,362,000,000, a decrease of about 40 per cent. In 1935, it rose to $53,587,000,000, still about 32 per cent under 1929. It has been estimated that for 1936 the figure will be about $60,000,000,000, and this may be pushed another billion or two because of the increased wages and declared dividends.

* * *

Although agricultural income in 1936 ran well below the 1929 level, the farmers' real purchasing power ran close to that prevailing prior to the depression and about 18 per cent above 1935. Farm prices are expected to remain high or rise in the first half of 1937 and then weaken, due to expected large crops. Federal payments to farmers will probably continue at the present level of $500,000,000 a year. As the farmer buys a great proportion of the nation's goods, his purchasing power is a big factor in the country's economic prosperity. An issue that is now interesting the farmer is crop insurance, which may be tried on wheat and possibly cotton.

Closely related to the farmer is foreign trade. Secretary Cordell Hull recently declared that the definitely encouraging trend in our international commerce is "an indication that we have made a successful beginning of our program of trade restoration." The tendency toward decreased trade has been stopped, he said, and in many instances reversed. Both exports and imports show consistent gains and Mr. Cordell Hull says: "We have embarked upon a policy of commercial peace. We hope it will encourage prosperity for all."

Since the reciprocal tariff treaty program of the Administration was one of the prime issues in the presidential campaign, it is expected that steps will be promptly taken to extend the range of this reciprocity and to broaden the scope of such agreements in tearing down barriers to international trade, thus reversing the trend toward an isolationist policy.

* * *

The European situation is, and has been, precarious, but, despite this, there have not been so many promising signs of world trade for the United States since the days preceding 1929. Already, reciprocal agreements have been concluded with countries which account for about 37 per cent of America's foreign trade. Preliminary steps have been taken for an agreement with Great Britain, America's best customer. The United States is also working out trade treaties with the South American republics.

Returning to the United States and asking which industry accomplished most in helping business out of the depression, it is instinctive to look to the automobile industry. There were about 900,000 cars of the 1937 lines built before the end of 1936, and, in accordance with the prediction of a 5,000,000-car year in 1937, the industry thus would have 10 months in which to turn out 4,100,000 models, or at an average of 410,000 a month. Truck and commercial car production apparently had the best year in history in 1936, and further gains are anticipated for 1937, although the rate of increase will probably be somewhat smaller than in 1936.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, has declared that, from present indications, the automobile industry will turn out about as many cars in 1937 as it did in its previous record year of 1929.

* * *

The steel industry, spurred on by the demands from the automobile trade, is operating at the highest levels in six or seven years. Large orders for rails and railroad equipment have been pouring in, and one of the longest-term buying programs in the history of the automobile industry was recently completed.

Speaking of railroads, given the expected moderate rise in general business activity forecast for 1937, there is a possibility of railroad net income, after fixed charges, reaching around $436,000,000 in 1937, compared with $157,000,000 in 1936. Freight car loadings for the year are roughly estimated at 750,000 cars a week, compared with about 685,000 in 1936.

Pointers of the trend for the new year include the fact that chain store, department store and rural retail mail-order house sales have been reaching new peaks and, with an increase in purchasing power, this trend is expected to continue. Installment buying is growing apace. To some economists this feature of American business is good, and to some it is bad. Nevertheless, Americans are buying "on tick" about $4,000,000,000 worth of automobiles, furniture, clothes and other commodities annually, and 95 per cent of them meet their payments promptly, and there is no reason to assume that this will be different in 1937. The credit of the average purchaser has been found to be sound.

Home building is seen by some authorities as likely to jump ahead 50

(Continued on page 15)

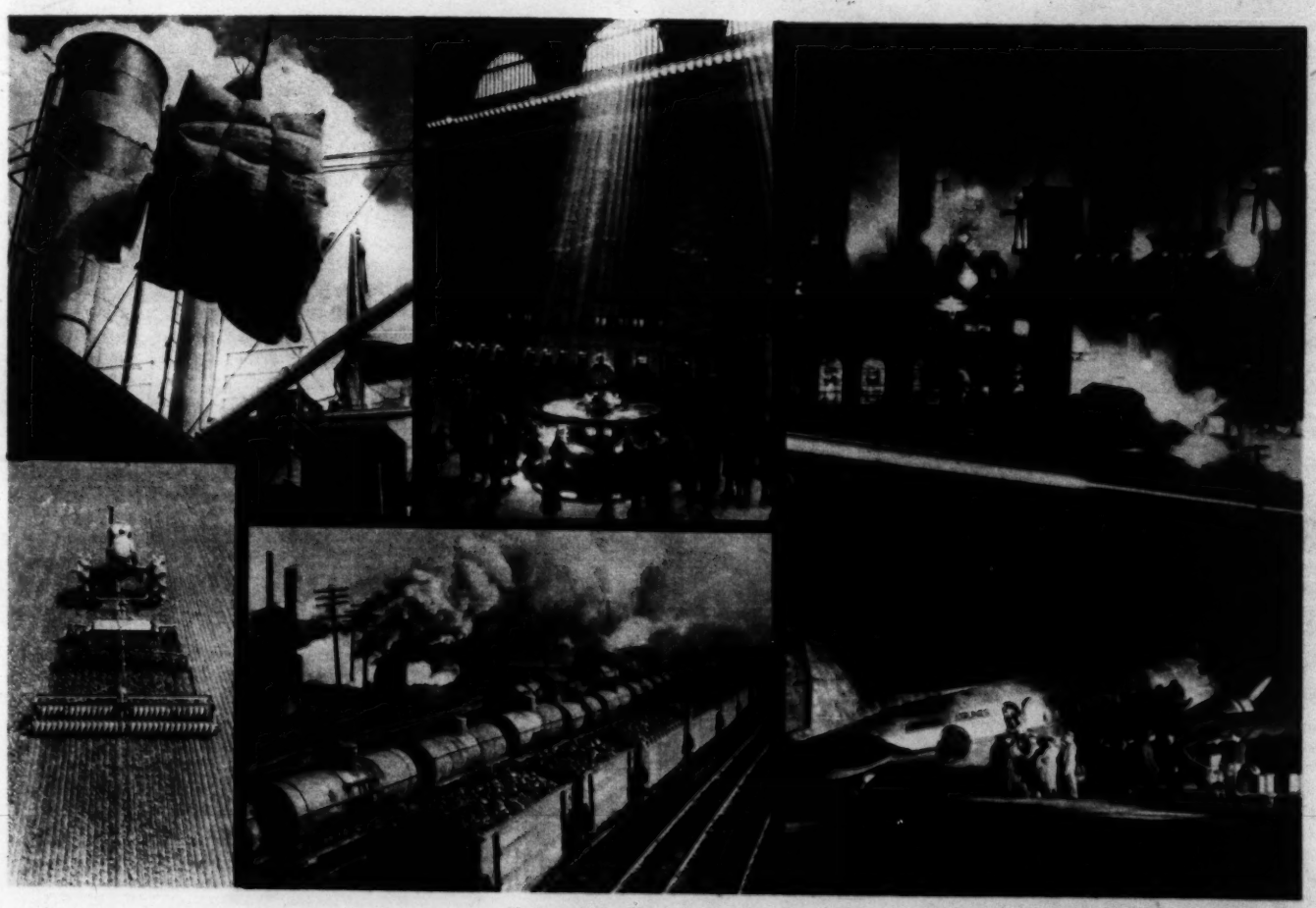


Photo at Top of Page by Ewing Galloway. Others by William M. Rittase, Wide World, R. I. Nesmith and Associates, Ewing Galloway, Courtesy of American Airlines, Courtesy of International Harvester Co.

PORTFOLIO OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Foreign Trade, Steel, Oil, Coal, Agriculture, Transportation, Industry, Business Are a Few of the More Important Aspects of Commercial Activity in the United States Here Represented Pictorially

Interpretation of Audubon

Character and Career of the Artist-Naturalist Are Vividly Presented in a New Biography Illustrated by Many of the Original Drawings of Bird Life Which Made the Man Famous

A Review by Albert F. Gilmore

Audubon, by Constance Rourke. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company. $3.

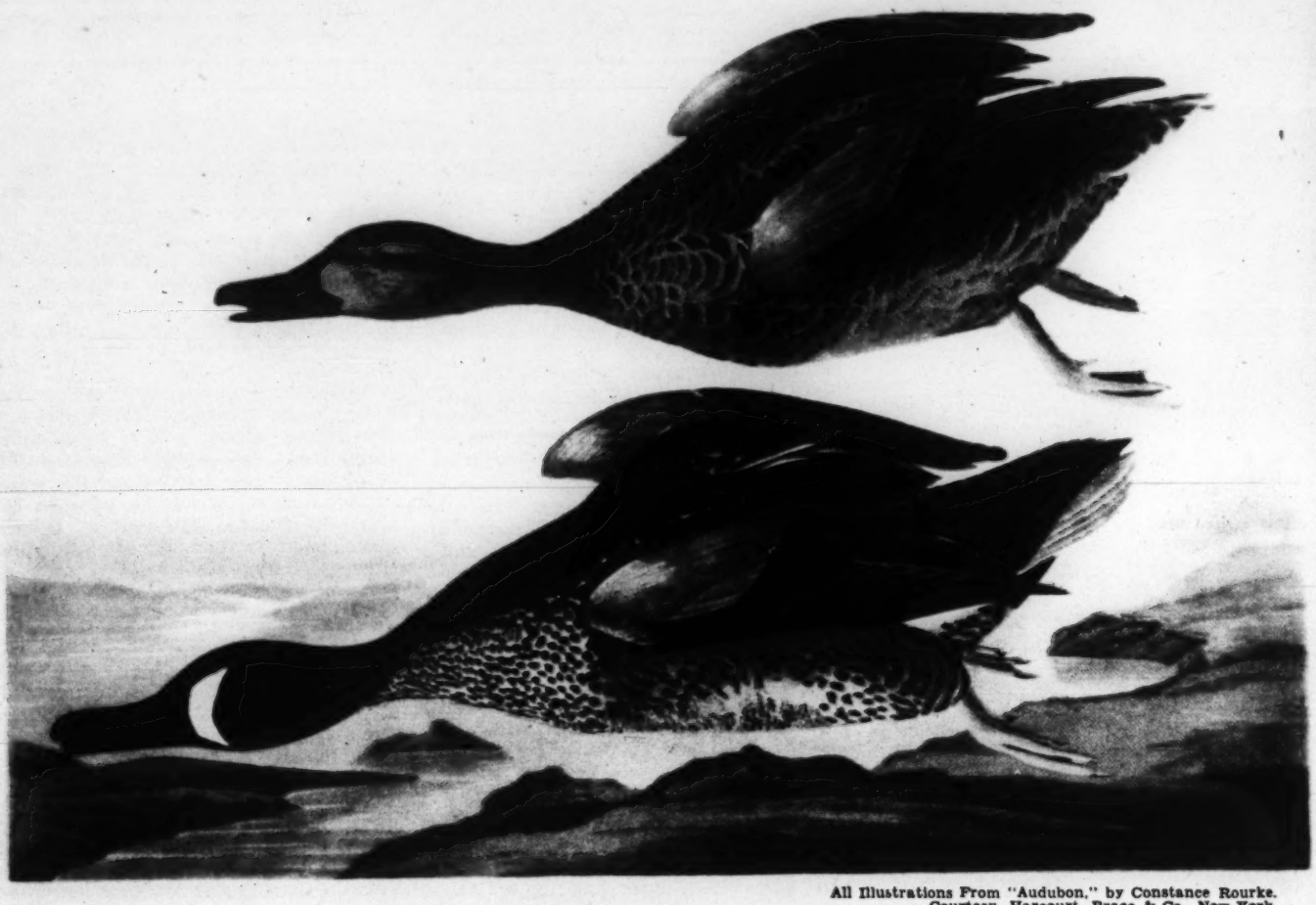
NOT ALWAYS DOES a deserving character find so sympathetic, understanding, and skilful a biographer as has this great American naturalist, artist and woodsman, John James Audubon.

The author of this beautiful volume knows her subject. Not only has she studied his published drawings, but she made great effort to locate many of the original drafts themselves, in black and white, the preliminaries of the "elephant" folio drawings of birds that made Audubon famous. And she has done more. She has literally explored many regions in America traversed by the artist-naturalist and, with an innate love of nature and a deep sympathy with its varying moods, has undertaken to prepare herself for the great task of presenting truly and without fulsomeness the life story of an outstanding American.

* * *

Audubon was more than a naturalist with an eye only for the feathered creatures, which in the early days so thickly populated the forests, streams, bayous and prairies of America. His insatiable fondness for nature was broad enough to encompass its many aspects. The forests, plains, flowers, sky, stars; in short, all the varied phases of the great out-of-doors he loved, studied, and represented in his incomparable artistry. He was a student and lover of universal nature, yet he knew its most intimate relations.

Miss Rourke draws a fascinating picture of the lad Fougère, of unknown parentage, but adopted with a little girl by the Audubons, man and wife, at Nantes, while the French Revolution still raged. Of Captain Audubon, rugged man of the sea, trading between the Americas and Europe in the days of the "jolly rovers" whose black flags all too often intercepted legitimate commerce, she gives a happy sketch. Finally, he brings the boy, now in his teens, to New Orleans. His questing desire to know nature at first hand took him to the forests, streams, bayous and lakes of that fascinating Southland, and he gained the opportunity he had longed for. His artistic sense immediately found expression in various drawings, at first in pencil sketches. Soon he resolved to reproduce in color the beauties of nature and especially of the birds.



All Illustrations From "Audubon," by Constance Rourke. Courtesy, Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL IN FLIGHT

Thus began years of wandering, often of lonely journeys, of pinching poverty in which his devoted wife heroically stood by him. A true index of Audubon's character is found in his unfailing devotion to his wife. Among all his hardships, among all his trials and triumphs, she was his first concern. Audubon's generous nature is depicted in his relation with a contemporary, Alexander Wilson, the Scotsman who preceded him in his first published work on the birds of America. It appears that Wilson did not show a kindly spirit to Audubon, who, however, seems to have treated his rival with uniform courtesy.

* * *

Audubon's great triumph was the completion of his folio of "elephant" portraits of American birds. That this work has lasting merit is proved by the high price for which the set has sometimes been sold. And today, even in the competition of the skillful, modern artists, Audubon's pictures are the most sought after, not only by nature lovers but by connoisseurs of art in general. There could be no better proof of the artistic merit of his work than this sustained popularity by a discriminatory group.

That Miss Rourke sets forth her subject in his true character, there will be general agreement. Some of the several biographies of this famous man may have dealt more intimately with Audubon, but none has written more understandingly than this author. And the ever-increasing host of admirers of this great artist and naturalist will prize her contribution to an already considerable literature regarding him.

The narrative is so forceful that once the book is opened one is loath to lay it down. The volume is most attractive in print and binding. In addition to many excellent illustrations in black and white are a dozen reproductions in color of Audubon's original drawings. One familiar with the beautiful blue-winged teal can but admire the coloration of these birds as reproduced from plate No. CCCXIII of the Audubon collection. The deep blue on the head of the male, the lighter tone of the wing coverts of both sexes, the golden breast with its dainty markings of brown combine to make up one of the most attractive habits worn by any member of the duck family. These truly exquisite plates serve greatly to enliven the volume.

BLUE GROSBEAK

ZENAIDA DOVE

Abdullah: King of Peace

While Unrest Seethes in Palestine, the Arab Ruler of Transjordan Exerts His Influence Against Extremism, and Continues Policies Which Have Pacified His Wild Highland Buffer State

By an English Observer

DURING THE PAST troubled months of unrest in Palestine, a near-by Arab ruler has played an important part behind the scenes in curbing the extremism of some of his co-religionists and in trying to find a means to re-establish peace between Arab, Jew and the Mandatory Power, Great Britain.

The ruler in question is Emir Abdullah of Transjordan, brother of the late King Feisal of Iraq. To one who, like the writer, has seen from close quarters the uneasy rise of the new postwar Arab kingdoms and traced their uncertain boundaries on the map, it is decidedly soothing to watch one of them play the part of mediator and to note how tranquil that monarch's own realm has become in spite of the too frequent alarms and excursions with which it has been surrounded.

For a long while, now, as time goes on the edge of the desert, Transjordan has been an oasis of calm in the Arab world. Two years ago, for example, when Bedouin armies were on the march in the war between the redoubtable Ibn Saud and the Imam Yahia of the Yemen, Emir Abdullah was able to leave his realm and pay a visit to King George of England. No deep political importance attached to the visit itself, but the mere fact that it was possible for the visit to be paid at all had much significance for anyone who knows the Arab lands.

* * *

Transjordan is easy to find on the map. For everyone knows the River Jordan, and Transjordan lies beyond it—a wild buffer-country between Palestine and the great Syrian deserts to the east. But its history is less well known.

It has always been an "outpost" country. Through it the Children of Israel accomplished the last stages of their long wanderings which were to lead them to the dramatic capture of Jericho and the invasion of the Land of the Canaanites. In it Moses passed on and was buried; and today Moslems, Christians and Jews still look at the cone of Mount Nebo and wonder where in its fastnesses repose the bones of the great Patriarch who is jointly revered in all three religions.

Of the twelve tribes, Reuben, Gad and Manasseh remained to settle east of the Jordan and there through the centuries they lived and tended their flocks while armies—Assyrian, Babylonian, and Egyptian—marched and countermarched through the valleys and mountains of Samaria and Judea. Then came the Roman *"Drang nach Osten."* It reached the fertilities of Syria and Palestine; and beyond them, the conquerors established their chain of outpost fortresses. Of these fortresses there still remain in Transjordan the great amphitheater of Amman and the gorgeous ruins of Gerash with its twin theaters, its superb Temple of the Sun and its great pillared Colonnade, the *"media via"* of the old Roman town.

* * *

And so on down the Christian Era. First the incursion of the Moslem invasion from the south, on its way to Damascus where the first Ommayad Caliph reigned; then the repercussion of Crusader times and the building of the two Christian fortresses—outposts again—at Kerak and at Madeba where on the mosaic floor of the great Crusader Church can still be traced the details of the first map of Palestine—the oldest of its kind in the world.

But the Crusader penetration was only a brief episode, and in the twelfth century Transjordan was once again in Arab hands. From them it passed into the greedy grasp of Ottoman expansion, to slip inevitably into the stagnation of Turkish Colonial government where it remained until the great war ended the life of the far-flung Ottoman Empire.

And thus we come to those queer mapmaking days of 1919 when the Near East was in the melting-pot and the Allies were busily and anxiously carving out new kingdoms and allotting new kings to them. The Emir Abdullah was one of the candidates for one of the kingdoms; but in those days he had no thoughts of Transjordan. He was the second son of King Hussein, the Emir of Mecca, who as King of the Hejaz started the Arab Revolt in 1916 against the Turks. Hussein had three grown soldier sons and when victory came to the Allies in 1918, their future was one of the prime concerns of the peacemakers. Finally it was decided that Ali, the eldest, should remain in the Hejaz to succeed his aging father; the youngest, the Emir Feisal, was to reign in Damascus over Eastern Syria and Transjordan; while the second, Abdullah, was to be kept in reserve for the throne of Mesopotamia until such time as that country was ripe for a constitutional King.

But these plans for the Hashimite family were not to be realized.

* * *

In 1920 the French Mandatory Power in Syria summarily expelled Feisal from Damascus after a hectic reign of less than a year, and a year later the veteran King Hussein and his eldest son Ali were driven pell-mell out of the Hejaz by Ibn Saud and his Puritanic Wahabi Army. In the turmoil of this debacle, Abdullah somehow survived, but for a destiny far different from that which either he or the postwar mapmakers had designed. The fall of Feisal's Damascus Government found him at Mecca, and the disgrace inflicted on his family spurred him to desperate action. With a handful of Arab troops he set out north to advance on Damascus. But his path was complicated. When King Feisal fell, the two halves of his Syrian Kingdom reverted under the Mandatory System—the northern portion to the French and the southern sphere—Transjordan—to the British. And thus Abdullah found himself invading Transjordania which belonged to his ally the British, on his road to Damascus where he proposed to fight the French, who were the allies of the British. Truly a sorry shock for the mapmakers' plans.

For a month he persisted slowly northward while London and Paris exchanged agitated notes which only made confusion worse confounded. And then one day Abdullah reached Amman and something had to be done. The British are famed protagonists of the art of compromise and now was the moment for a superb exhibition of their skill. The mapmakers recast their frontiers, and in a week Transjordan had become a kingdom which the kingmakers promptly offered to Abdullah with—mark you—a substantial subsidy for administration and a princely civil list.

It was certainly a haphazard beginning and for the first three years of his reign Abdullah led a royally haphazard life. It was not altogether his fault. His court was crowded with renegades from Feisal's fallen Damascus Government; his kingdom was wild and inaccessible; and his subjects were poor and resented any form of close government.

But Abdullah had both the courage to face a policy of retrenchment and the shrewd common sense of the Arab to know that if he did not put his house in order it would quickly fall about his ears. The crisis came in 1927—nine years ago—and in those nine years the face of Transjordan has been altered out of all recognition. The Emir voluntarily reduced his civil list; public expenditure was thoroughly overhauled; the army, the police and the judges were paid their salaries which were over a year in arrears, and a treaty of amity was signed with Great Britain which gave to the Emir enhanced prestige and to Transjordan itself a reality which its haphazard beginnings had denied it.

A PANORAMA OF AMMAN, THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT FOR TRANSJORDAN

Underwood & Underwood

EMIR ABDULLAH OF TRANSJORDAN
Whose Realm Has Enjoyed a Period of Peace and Progress While Arab Communities Around About Have Been Restless and Disordered

It is still a poor country but it is no longer a hopeless one. Roads have been made through its length and breadth; the Emir's law runs in its furthest corners; order reigns and no longer is every man's hand against everyone; and, most important of all, the desert tribes, raiding from the east, who were formerly wont to look on Transjordan as a lucrative happy hunting ground, were given so salutary a lesson from British airplanes and armored cars that the Bedouin peasant can now raise his crops and pasture his flocks unafraid of the lawlessness which was the rule of other days. The Bedouin indeed are beginning to think in terms of prosperity and there are intriguing rumors of mineral wealth in the mountains and of lucrative tourist seasons, now that the roads to "rose-red" Petra—"half as old as time"—and to Amman and Gerash are safe and open.

Transjordan will never be great—outpost kingdoms rarely are—and King Abdullah has but a modest future before him. But he has achieved a measure of success which ten years ago no one—not even his warmest sponsors—dreamed possible. Then he was ringed with troubles. To the north the French Mandatory regarded him as a dangerous upstart and a menacing neighbor. To the west lived the wild Syrian desert tribes, who instinctively resented the arrival of one who would not acquiesce in their raiding proclivities; to the south Ibn Saud and his Wahabis were openly hostile to his house and all its scions; and to the west the complication of the Jewish-Arab problem in Palestine might easily have crushed a less wary statesman under a cruel load of mischief.

Posters in the Provinces

London Theatrical Companies Go Less Often to Other Cities in the United Kingdom, Nowadays, but the Repertory Theater Is Doing Much to Aid the Drama Beyond the Capital

By Harold Hobson

WHEN I READ IN A London paper the other day that the old Theater Royal, Sheffield, had been burned down, many memories stirred within me. It was the posters of this theater, first built in 1763, which, some time in the year 1912, awakened me to the fact that such a thing as the drama existed. Moreover, in this ancient and now gutted building is written a chronicle and brief abstract of the state of the theater today in almost every city in the British Isles except London.

The posters of the Theater Royal used to make vivid the streets along which, 24 years ago, I went the three-mile journey to church every Sunday morning. There was plenty of time to observe them closely, for, since in those days there were no Sunday trams before 12 o'clock in Sheffield, we invariably had to go on foot. These posters brought a strange, exciting world into my ken, quite different from that of the solid rows of respectable suburban houses amid which my daily life was lived.

One in especial struck my fancy. It showed the Emperor Napoleon at Waterloo, resplendent in scarlet and gold lace, brandishing his sword on horseback just before the charge of the Old Guard. Another picture that I remember, because of some strangely arresting quality in its dark and stormy coloring, showed a young girl peering out to sea by the side of a gloomy headland.

What were the thrills and excitements of the plays from which these scenes were taken, I never knew, for the Royal was a home of melodrama, a form of art on which my parents looked with little favor. So it happened that actually the first theater I ever visited was not the Royal, but the neighboring Lyceum, a dozen yards away on the other side of Tudor Place, a small square which architecturally had little to justify its magnificent name. The Lyceum went in for a higher type of entertainment than the Royal, though actually the pretensions even of the Lyceum were not very lofty.

Press Portrait Bureau

MRS. SIDDONS, FAMOUS BRITISH ACTRESS

From the Portrait by Thomas Gainsborough . . Mrs. Siddons Twice Played the Theater Royal, Sheffield, Subject of the Surrounding Commentary.

* * *

The play I saw that evening in 1914 was "The Private Secretary." In spite of the protestations of my mother, I stood for 90 minutes before the early doors entrance of the upper circle in a queue that consisted of no one but ourselves. When the ordinary doors were opened, however, two more people came in. Yet even they were not sufficient to give to the theater an air of crowded enthusiasm, and the performance as I remember it was a somewhat depressing affair. It was the bright, exuberant posters of the Royal rather than the old farce at the Lyceum that first kindled my zeal for the theater.

By the second decade of the twentieth century the ancient glories of the Royal had departed. But in days gone by it had been a notable center of histrionic achievement. Jack Bannister, in the late eighteenth century, often trod its boards—Jack Bannister, an actor whose visible goodness of character would stir his audience, yet who could invest a part like that of Ben in Congreve's "Love for Love" with an air of whimsy and fantasy not of this workaday world.

Munden also frequently appeared before the packed benches of Sheffield apprentices. It was Munden's face that grinned and smiled at Charles Lamb out of the darkness whenever he went to bed. Munden, and Munden alone, said Lamb, "literally makes faces. . . . When you think he has exhausted his battery of looks, in unaccountable warfare with your gravity, suddenly he sprouts out an entirely new set of features, like Hydra. His is not one, but legion; not so much a comedian, as a company. If his name could be multiplied like his countenance, he might fill a playbill."

This early nineteenth-century Leslie Henson was evidently a humorist of parts. It is to be hoped that he found something to laugh at in the Sheffield audiences, for in those days they were a rowdy lot. Not for them the sublimer pleasures of the theater. They went to be heard, rather than to hear. Their idea of a happy evening was, according to a contemporary poet,

> To ger reit into't gallera, whear we can rant and rooar,
> Throw flat-backs, stooans an' sticks,
> Red herrins, booans, an' bricks.
> If they dooant play Nanca's Fanca, or onna tune we fix,
> We'll do the best at e'er we can to braik sum o' their necks.

Not always, however, did they behave in this belligerent manner. Mrs. Siddons came to the Royal in June, 1789. She evidently liked her reception (or perhaps forgot it). At any rate, she returned 10 years later.

Anyone who looks over the old playbills of the city, now yellow, curling and gritty with age, will see that the Royal was by no means niggardly in its entertainments. On the evening of Friday, Oct. 25, 1811, for example, there was presented "the celebrated Play of The London Merchant; or, George Barnwell. This affecting Tragedy, the moral tendency of which has been so very beneficial to the rising generation," we are informed, "was founded on fact," and the announcement goes on to say that a young man in London was turned back from his evil courses by seeing a performance of this play. So profoundly moved was he that on every annual anniversary he sent the principal player a present of £100.

After this impressive drama, "the Celebrated Mr. Wilson will Display his Wonderful Performance on the Tight Rope, who for elegance and activity, surpasses any other performer in that line. He will Dance a Hornpipe, in the Opera Stile, with every correct Step and Elegance as on the Stage. He will likewise take several Surprising Leaps over Garters, Five Feet above the Rope, without the assistance of the Balancing Pole. He will go through his universal Feats as follow: An Equilibrium Extension; Dance a Fandango, and accompany himself with the Castanets; and conclude with the Tambourine. The whole to conclude with the humourous After-Piece of Lovers' Quarrels; or, Like Master, Like Man." Thus did provincial audiences amuse themselves while English troops were storming Badajos in the Peninsula, and Napoleon bestrode Europe like a Colossus.

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When I first passed through the portals of the Royal some dozen years after the heyday of its posters, the gargantuan entertainments of the nineteenth century were only a dim memory. It had gone over to a twice-nightly regime, in the course of which I saw an excellent farce called "Mrs. Winterbottom's Troubles," "Rope," a melodrama, and a potted version of Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

But its interior still had a nineteenth-century air. Inside its doors was a labyrinth of narrow and twisting passages. Sometimes they would be level for a few yards, but often they went up and down little flights of stairs for no apparent reason. The walls of these passages were covered with thick, red, plush-like paper, and big, shining, gilded mirrors would burst out in odd corners. All these passages left comparatively small space for the auditorium, which was consequently not very large, and had a pungently musty smell. Some time before the performance began a curtain was let down covered with advertisements of local business concerns.

* * *

The Theater Royal, Sheffield, is important, not on its own account, but because it was typical of hundreds of theaters that, before the war, used to dot the British Isles, and formed the backbone of the dramatic entertainment of the provinces. Now, those theaters are slipping one by one into oblivion. Most of them, indeed, have already gone. The great majority are converted into rather uncomfortable cinemas, inadequately competing with the magnificent palaces that are built expressly out of the public's joy in the smile of Robert Taylor and the elusiveness of Garbo.

Some have been knocked down by housebreakers. Some stand derelict, gaunt and pathetic. A few still struggle on, with scarcely a rag of their former glory clinging to them. But, whether destroyed, still keeping up the unequal fight, or gone over to the triumphant cinema, they represent a day that is vanished. Those who look for the provincial theater in the places where it was to be found even as recently as the end of the war will either seek for it in vain, or be depressed by its feebleness and poverty. But those who search with fresh eyes in other places will find it rising in new strength, energy and power.

The old touring theater is, in fact, practically extinct. True, a prominent London manager will often use a great provincial center of population to try out a new entertainment. Mr. C. B. Cochran puts on his revues in Manchester before bringing them to the West End. Mr. Jack Buchanan presented "This'll Make You Whistle" 150 times in provincial cities before he set it on the stage of the Palace Theater, London, in September, 1936. But these are rare exceptions.

* * *

The days when managers would stage a play for a few nights in London in order to take it round the provinces with the label, "West End Success," round its neck have completely disappeared. Even genuine London successes are nowadays toured only very infrequently. The London company prefers to get on with a new play in the West End, and provincial audiences would rather see the film version than a performance by a set of understudies.

The place of the touring company has been taken by the repertory theaters. These are to be found in all large provincial cities, in Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Liverpool, and elsewhere. Instead of aping the West End, they follow out an independent line of their own, with the result that they train players like Sir Cedric Hardwicke, whom the London managers themselves are often ready enough to elevate to the very head of their profession.

They frequently get hold of original plays, like Eden Phillpotts's "The Farmer's Wife," and "1066 And All That," which subsequently become the rage of fashionable London. Their work is supplemented by such admirable organizations as the British Drama League and the Unnamed Society of Manchester, but for whose performances that city would today know nothing of Turgenev's "A Month in the Country," or Mr. T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral." It is they who keep the torch of the drama kindled and aloft in the provinces.

R E A L I T Y

By Walter Sandon

Photo Courtesy Harold Halıday Costain, Scarsdale, N. Y., and Country Life.

OFTEN WHEN in a train, or when walking along the street, one will hear some person remark that such and such an idea, or such and such a piece of legislation, "is too far removed from reality," and you wonder whether the speaker realizes all that his or her statement implies.

A somewhat similar remark was made by a correspondent the other day, in a letter to a London daily paper. The writer referred to "the search to reconcile Christianity with reality." The editor of the newspaper was evidently taken with the idea and arranged for the publication of a series of individual articles on the subject, each written by a well-known public man. The purpose of this was that each writer should give his opinion of how Christianity should be reconciled with his particular line of activity; for it appears that the activities of human society constitute the popular idea of reality!

In such a series of opinions, it was only natural that a high official of one of the old established orthodox churches should be asked to give his ideas, and in that particular article there was much that gave cause to wonder whether or no the old tag, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," should have an additional line added to it thus, "and much, is more so"; especially when it is realized that what is generally termed knowledge is based upon physical evidence alone, and that the collators of this knowledge are today in grave doubt regarding the scientific authority of their selected premise.

There were two statements in the article that stood out with particular prominence, one of them being, "I don't think you can expect the clergy . . . to be much in advance of general educated opinion." The other was to the effect that "the clergy themselves are bewildered. The traditional dogma of the church is necessarily changing owing to the new background of modern thinking, due to the discoveries of (physical) science, history, and letters, in the last hundred years."

These passages appeared outstanding because in the first place it is asserted that the teacher is not expected to possess an intellectual equipment in advance of that of his pupils, and secondly, because the teacher has no settled opinion as to whether or no the Christianity he is to teach is well founded. And these two points considered together make it evident that in the opinion of many today there is no recognized stable idea or statement of truth behind orthodox religion.

This is no mere attempt to pass judgment. The subject is far too important to the welfare of mankind for that; and while one cannot look upon truth as the private monopoly of any body of persons, the above-mentioned statements—made by a high official—of themselves reveal somewhat clearly the reason why orthodox religion seems today unable to play an effective part in leading men into a better and more tolerant understanding of each other, and to prevent a new outbreak of war, which, if it came, would most likely destroy our present civilization.

There is also an inference in the second quotation from the article to the effect that orthodox religion epitomizes Christianity in a dogma. This dogma is then elaborated in a form of religious teaching and worship. Therefore it is not difficult to realize that the structure of the dogma is of vital importance. The writer of the article makes it clear that this dogma is at the moment in a state of flux, owing to the force of discoveries in the field of physical science; which is a statement that cannot very well make for confidence, seeing that physical scientists are undoubtedly more uncertain than are apparently the orthodox religious bodies regarding the trustworthiness of the physical "knowledge" collected during the past century.

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Physical science research has been carried on in some form or other all down the ages. The Babylonian astrologers were the men of science of their day and one of their achievements is alleged to have been that of collecting records extending over 720,000 years, showing which were the lucky days of the week, the month and the year. The modern physical scientist would of course refuse to have anything to do with such records, yet his own method of establishing the authority of so-called physical laws is carried out in much the same way.

There are actually no physical laws in the absolute or real sense. The laws recognized by physical science are merely statistical laws. They are laws of averages just as were the laws of luck accepted by the ancient Babylonians, and the modern theory of relativity has knocked the bottom out of the claim to authority on behalf of such statistically based "laws."

The Nazarene taught that truth or reality was spiritual and not physical. His teaching constitutes the true dogma of Christianity and the only scientific explanation of reality. Hence there is really no need to attempt a reconciliation between Christianity and reality, because it already exists.

Any form of dogma based upon objective physical knowledge must be erroneously speculative. It must be anthropomorphic illusion and not Christian truth. And because "there is no truth in it," it can offer no solution of the problems that now surround man's economic and international relationships, nor offer a satisfying explanation of the nature of life.

This tendency to set up an anthropomorphic concept of truth is also exhibited in the popular idea that human space time activities constitute reality. But human activities are not reality in so far as they express conformity to material or physical "statistical laws" or constantly fluctuating human beliefs and theories.

* * *

Yet no thoughtful person would deny the necessity of reconciling these activities with the truths of Christian reality and so come to express the moral or spiritual law, and so reflect the spiritual and creative nature of divine reality. For without complete conformity to moral principle human activities tend eventually to become self-destructive and to be breeders of international discord and war; likewise a source of danger to the civilization that men are today striving to support without basing it on the moral law.

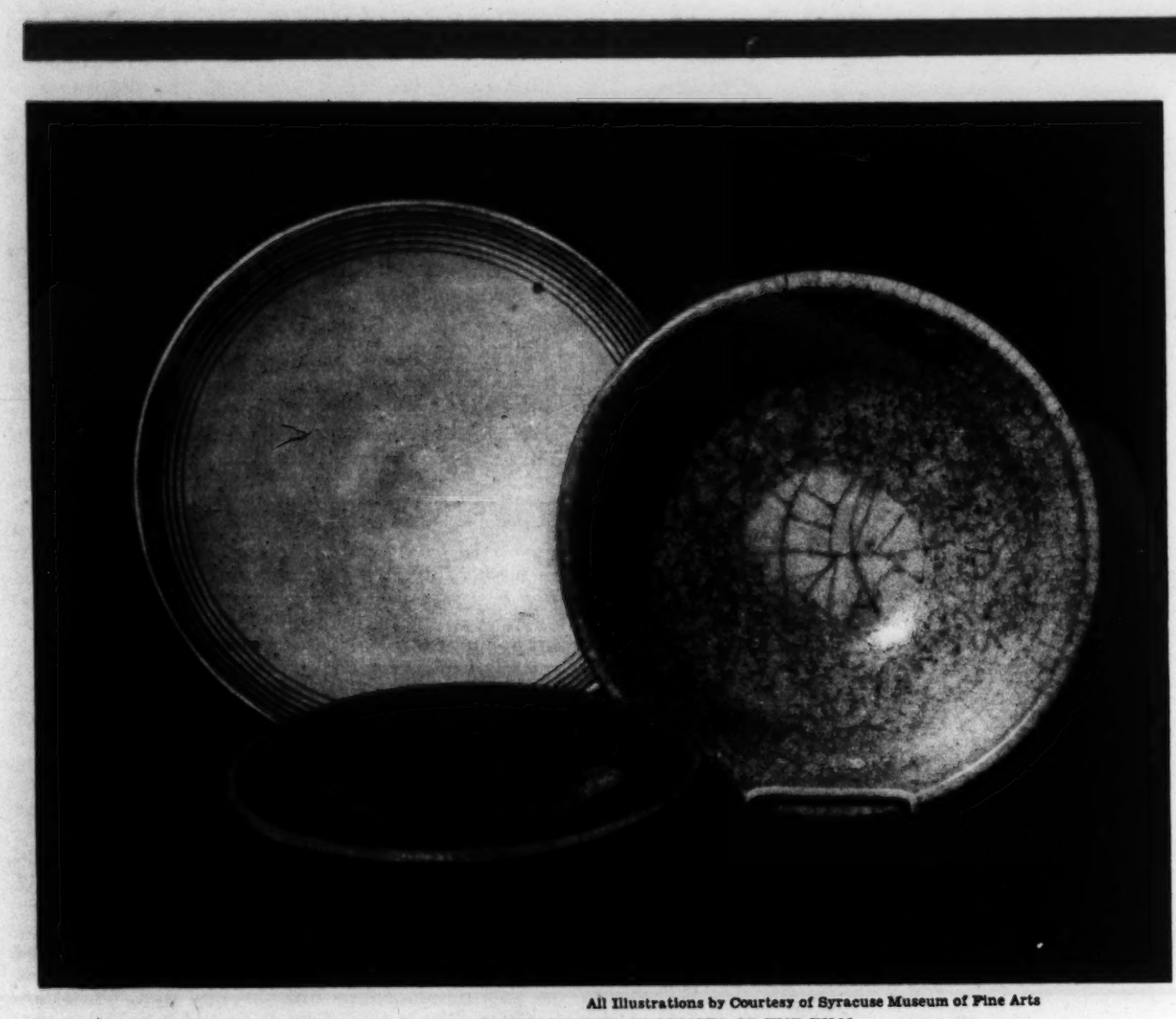
Every civilization that disappeared from the van in the past did so because of failure to realize the increasing moral sense that the greater complication in his economic system of living—usually called human progress—continually makes upon man in order to prevent the whole structure from collapsing. For unless the realism of human ambition is made subject to the law or moral nature of Christian reality, the structure must lack all stable foundation.

But until man achieves a clear understanding of the spiritual nature of life and reality he will not realize that it is also the real nature of Christianity; and the reason why God and true Christianity appear to be poles apart from most human activities will continue to remain the same deep mystery to man that, in the main, it still apparently is today.

America Goes Ceramic—Europe Stops

All Parts of the Land Are Taking an Interest in the Art, With Pottery Classes Available to Amateurs for the Best Craftsmanship, and an Exhibition Bound for Display in the Scandinavian

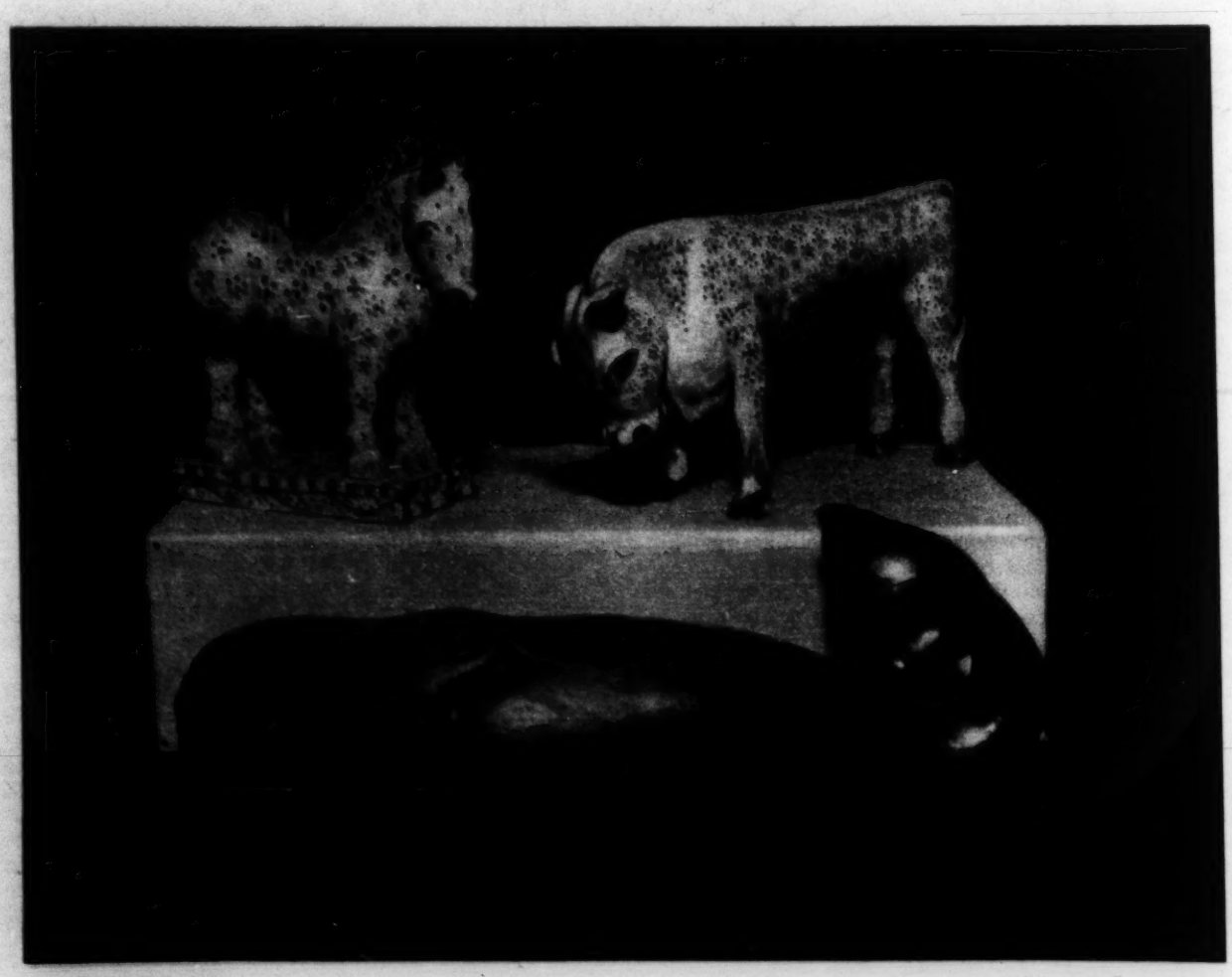
By Anna Wetherill Olmsted
Director, Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts



All Illustrations by Courtesy of Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts

DISTINGUISHED PRODUCTS OF THE KILN

The Bowls Shown Above Took First Prize for Pottery at the Fifth National Ceramic Exhibition. They Are by Glen Lukens, University of California. The Three Surprising Specimens Below Are by Carl Walters of Woodstock, New York, and Also Appeared in the Fifth National Ceramic Exhibition. They Are Owned by the Whitney Museum of Art, New York



ART, NOT ESPERANTO, is the true international language. If "hands across the sea" be potters' hands, concerned with the same exacting medium, of a certainty the handclasp between present-day Scandinavian and American ceramists should be marked by an especial friendliness. And thereby hangs an event of unusual significance in the realm of art.

For as these words are being penned, an exhibition of contemporary American ceramics—the first to be assembled upon invitation from European countries—is somewhere upon the high seas between New York and the city of its destination, Copenhagen; aye, Copenhagen, noted since the founding of the renowned Royal Porcelain Factory in 1775 as one of the great porcelain centers of the world. And from Copenhagen the display will journey to the Swedish cities of Gothenburg and Stockholm; and to Helsingfors in valiant little Finland, which, because of national debts paid, looms large upon the face of Europe.

This collection, including pottery and ceramic sculpture of large and delightful variety, culled, for the most part, from the series of national ceramic exhibitions (the Robineau Memorials) held annually in Syracuse, has been assembled by the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts upon invitation from the afore-mentioned Scandinavian cities. It has been augmented by certain loans from outstanding American museums, dealers and private owners; and with the financial assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, will be shown abroad under the auspices of the American Ceramic Society. Only the works of living potters have been invited.

* * *

Now that American art is to the fore, it is no longer the fashion to decry or apologize for our own.

Therefore, we believe—and it is a solemn credo (cross our hearts)—that your true renaissance of art in America is at hand, and this among the more understandable and usable crafts.

Oldest and most interesting of the crafts is ceramics, which formerly ranked as one of the finest of the fine arts. For until the last 200 years, artists were craftsmen, and craftsmen were artists as a matter of course, and there were no sheep-from-the-goats divisions of arts major and minor.

Many an astonished eye has opened wider at the sudden realization that, from the industrial point of view alone, ceramics ranks as the fourth largest American industry: an industry inclusive of glass and enamels, as well as clay wares, with the "glaze," or glass, the connecting link between the three. And consider the range—all the way from a mere pottery insulator or spark plug to a highly sophisticated piece of ceramic sculpture in the art ceramics field.

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Why this hue and cry about pottery, grumble the painters—mere pots, literally of the earth-earthy, man's commonest material? But such murmurs are silenced as the romantic story of the potter unfolds.

A distinguished archaeologist friend, who has discovered pots for himself in one of the caves near Les Eysies, reminds us that pottery is supposedly a late intrusion and did not appear until the Neolithic Age, extending from 10,000 to 2000 B. C. On the other hand, he admits that, as fire was discovered surprisingly early, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that clay vessels, dried in open fires (even as dried today by the Indians in New Mexico), came in with the earliest caveman art at a

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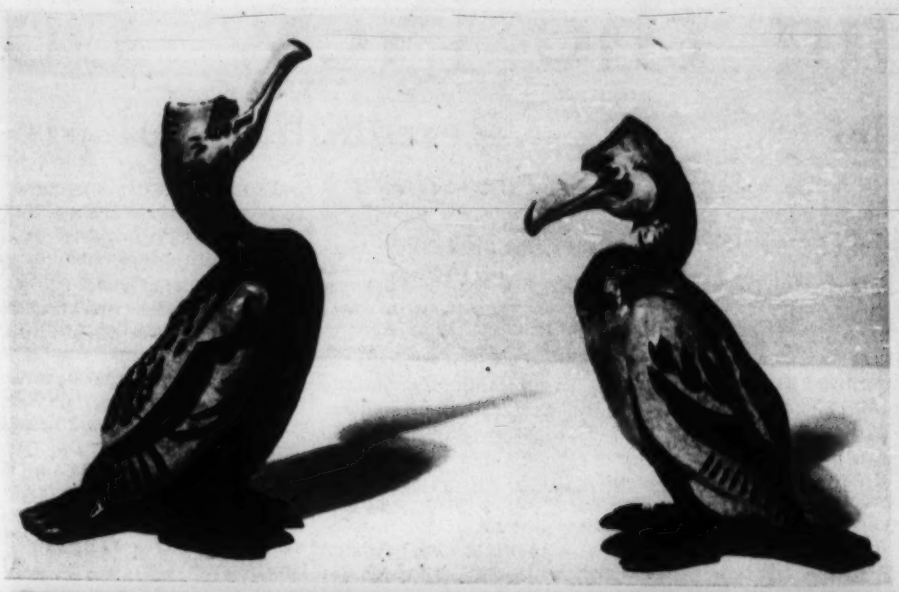
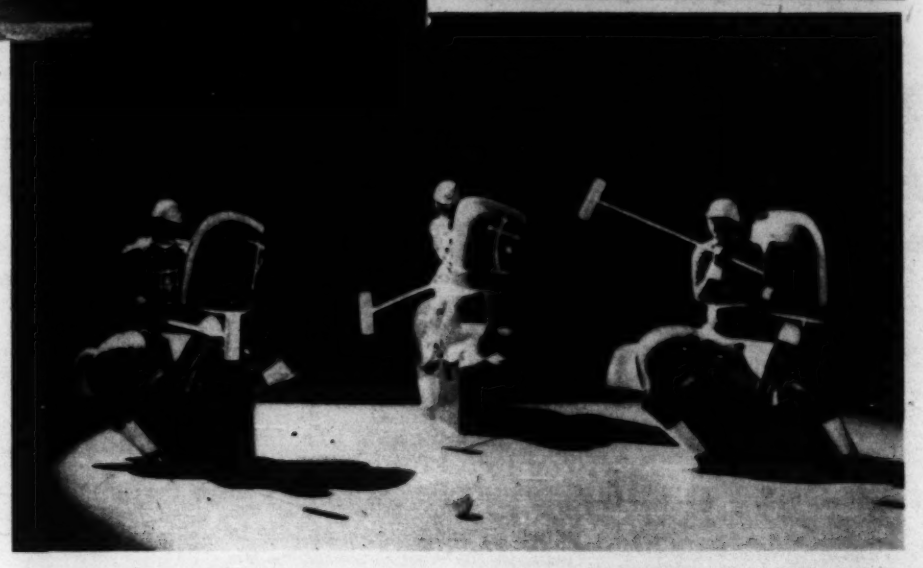


SURPRISING CERAMICS

The Pair of Cormorants, Glazed Birds, Are by Ruth H. Randall, Head of the Arts and Crafts Department, Syracuse University . . . The Group of Pottery, Directly Below, Is by Maija Grotell, New York, and Won Second Prize for Pottery at the Fifth National Ceramic Exhibition . . . To Its Right Is a Group of Polo Players, by Waylanda Gregory, of Metuchen, New Jersey, Which Received Honorable Mention at the Exhibition . . . Directly Above Is What Is Called a Self-Portrait by the Artist, Russell Barnett Aitken, of Cleveland, Loaned by the Cleveland Museum of Art for the Exhibition.



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At all events, we like to believe that favorite ancient tale of our own geography days about the basket lined with clay (to make it watertight), which fell into the flames and emerged with the wicker consumed and the lining hardened by fire; and decorated withal by means of basket-work impressions. Truly a complete and perfect ancestor, this, for the Bronze Age pitchers and bowls that revealed scratched designs of a basketry type; and, indeed, all the generations of pots that were to be created thereafter.

From cylinders of clay—the records of ancient Babylon that have outlasted vellum and other written manuscripts—the story of the potter carries one down through the ages; past the epoch-making invention of the never-to-be-discarded potter's wheel (the "when" of this a moot question indeed); with half the history of Greece to be found on her vase paintings, the beautiful shapes fired in ovens "protected by Pallas Athena, Goddess of Fire," on to the dynasties that produced the great Chinese porcelains, the "aristocrats of ceramics," which were to become the despair and the wonder of the world.

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Imported to Europe in the fourteenth century from the magic land of the East, the first porcelains were believed to be possessed of magic virtues. Then there followed the tales of Meissen, where unfortunate workmen were imprisoned to unravel the supposed secrets of Chinese porcelain-making; and of Sèvres, the most important porcelain factory in Europe, placed under national patronage by Napoleon "for the glory of France."

Greek vases and Chinese porcelains ranked as major works of art, while Luca della Robbia in the fifteenth century, the first to apply enamel to sculpture in terra cotta, was one of the great sculptors of all time: "His fertile genius seeking new means of expression could not rest content with the slow production of works in bronze and marble." The forerunner, Luca, of ceramic sculptors of today.

Now Wilenski has declared that the history of art should properly be written backwards, since we all begin with some acquaintance with the art of our own age. And the writer's interest in ceramics, as it happens, has grown out of the work "of our own age," an interest first aroused by the Robineau porcelains close at hand—the fine examples in the permanent collection of the Syracuse Museum.

* * *

Adelaide Alsop Robineau of Syracuse has been called the greatest American ceramist, and, as a pioneer along the lines of high fire porcelain, was the first to obtain international recognition.

Beginning as a china decorator and teacher of china painting in a girls' seminary, at a time when hand-painted objects were overwhelmingly in vogue, Mrs. Robineau became interested in a series of technical articles on the manufacture of porcelain at Sèvres, which had been translated from the French by her husband, Samuel E. Robineau, and published in the magazine of their founding, Keramic Studio, now called Design.

With inadequate facilities and virtually no financial return, this woman of determination quietly wrought in her Syracuse studio porcelains that were masterpieces of achievement, "of which," Joseph Breck of the Metropolitan Museum wrote at the time, "any age or any country might well be proud."

In the 1911 International Exposition of Turin, Italy, her work was awarded the Grand Prize; and the artist herself, an unknown and unheralded American woman, received a "diploma di Benemerenza" (diploma of merit), "the highest type of personal award given, and rarely bestowed save to royalty or high government officials," in the words of a commissioner and member of the Supreme Jury.

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Other honors followed in Paris and international expositions the world over, and after Mrs. Robineau's passing in 1929, a superb memorial exhibition of her work was assembled by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and shown afterward in other important museums.

"With her passing," wrote Royal Cortissoz, "there disappears a gracious and singularly valuable influence in American art." Taxile Doat, the famous ceramist director of Sèvres, with whom Mrs. Robineau had been associated in the establishment of a crafts school in St. Louis, wrote that the decorative art of the United States had suffered an immense loss with the passing of Adelaide Alsop Robineau—"its most remarkable and gifted leader."

It was in memory of Adelaide Alsop Robineau, therefore, in a city long known industrially as "the pottery city," that this series of national ceramic exhibitions was inaugurated, in a small way, five years ago. Only 11 states responded to the first invitation extended to the potters of the United States.

Each year, however, the exhibitions have increased in scope and in importance until, in 1936, entries came from 26 states, from north, south, east and west; from brilliant young potters and sculptors whose names are becoming known from coast to coast; from the Indians at Santa Fé, where Marie Martinez plies her art that builds into forms of surprising beauty; from unknown mountain kilns in out-of-the-way places that have never been heard of. It seems, indeed, an undeniable fact that "America goes ceramic," with the whole country indulging an urge for making pots. And everywhere are springing up pottery classes for young and old and the undaunted middle-aged.

And today "the recognition from colleagues and co-workers in Denmark, Sweden and Finland is a source of keen gratification to every interested American," as it was expressed by Richard F. Bach, director of industrial relations at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. As chairman of the recent jury of selection and award, he wrote thus for the foreign catalogue, and went on to say: "These national exhibitions have rendered signal service in consolidating American interest in ceramics, for they have furnished a concentration point for ability and effort in this field, thus providing a 'proving ground' where criteria of quality may be established. Except under commercial auspices, I am not aware of a similar enterprise in behalf of any other industry or type of material."

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The carefully selected group for Scandinavia, together with the Fifth National Ceramic Exhibition, comprised in their entirety the most comprehensive and representative cross-section of the American potter's art ever gathered in one place.

Even as Luca della Robbia in years gone by, modern sculptors have turned more and more during the depression from costly bronze and stone to a medium that is at once beautiful and as durable as marble; with endless possibilities as to variety of color attuned to the decorative requirements of the best modern interiors.

A far cry these brilliant sculptural forms from the atrocities of the bric-a-brac era which had so much to do with the relegation of pottery into the limbo of "the minor arts." As part of the so-called five-year plan for the cause of American ceramic art, a selected group, including prize-winning and honorably mentioned pieces, will each year be sent about as a traveling exhibition, following the Syracuse showing. And the current exhibit, booked into August, 1937, is carrying such a selection to Worcester, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle. Moreover, there are already several bookings for the season of 1938!

It was the Swedes who originated the slogan, "Vackrare Vardagsvara," which, being interpreted, means, "More beautiful things for everyday life," and "it became fashionable to think and talk about 'Vackrare Vardagsvara.'"

America goes ceramic! And it is significant that the Scandinavian countries have at long last opened their doors to American ceramic art.

Among the New Books

Ballots for Ballet

Ballet Profile, by Irving Deakin. New York: Dodge. $3.50.

The Diary of Vaslav Nijinsky, edited by Romola Nijinsky. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

THAT BALLET CRITICS in their little stalls agree is strongly emphasized by several new books on the market, particularly by Irving Deakin's "Ballet Profile."

Last season, Mr. Deakin's "To the Ballet" came out nearly simultaneously with the late Adrian Stokes's "Tonight the Ballet," both describing favorite current ballets in the repertoire of the de Basil Ballet Russe—the latter far more analytical if no more detached. Mr. Stokes's "Russian Ballets" carried the process further in more detailed accounts.

And now comes Mr. Deakin, nearly simultaneously with Prince Peter Lieven's "The Birth of Ballets-Russes" with portraits of ballet personalities from "The Ladies of the Maryinsky" to the lovely young ballerinas of the de Basil company, giving special attention to the growth of ballet and its appreciation in the United States.

* * *

Touching it is to read in "Ballet Profile," for example, a description of Riabouchinska that tallies almost word for word with Prince Peter Lieven's. Not that it is a copy—just a concurring point of view.

The ardor of the balletomane (a tiresome word, overworked since the publication of Arnold Haskell's "Balletomania") is sometimes appalling. Its expression seems to run to the feminine style of writing. Adjectives and exclamation points cannot confine the rapture. And in Mr. Deakin's case, mixed metaphors, redundant statements and frequently a careless use of words cloud the issues he is trying to elucidate. Lincoln Kirstein's "Dance" remains a classic example of restraint in writing about a subject of immense enthusiasm.

Mr. Deakin tries to be stern and critical. But one feels that his heart is not in the little lectures he reads to the various members of the younger set in the present ballet world.

* * *

That ballet can be enchanting; that Massine is a genius; that his choregraphic symphonies are marking out new paths; that bright balletic stars are shining all about us—these are incontrovertible facts. But the unliterary literature that seeks to prove these points weakens its arguments by the unctuous flavor of ballyhoo.

A tragic little book, a book that never should have been published, is "The Diary of Vaslav Nijinsky." Here at least is an example of unaffected simplicity in writing. To read it seems an intrusion, like prying with a disquieting sense of guilt into solemn depths of consciousness that had better been left unrevealed.

MARGARET LLOYD

Revaluations of Mr. Gladstone

The Two Mr. Gladstones, by G. T. Garratt. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

Gladstone to His Wife, edited by A. Tilney Basset. London: Methuen. 15s.

Gladstone of Hawarden, by Ivor Thomas. London: John Murray. 7s. 6d.

IT IS A PLEASING SIGN of the times that the depreciation of Gladstone which was so common a few years since has recently given way to a juster judgment. A little while ago Mr. Guedalla's book on the statesman's relations with Queen Victoria, while it damaged her repute for fairness and constitutional conduct, showed his patience and magnanimity in the clearest light. Rumors of her treatment of him spread abroad at the time, and caused intense indignation; they are now seen to have been less than the truth; and Gladstone not only made no public complaint, but defended her on all occasions.

Shortly after Mr. Guedalla's book came the work of Professor Seton-Watson on the Eastern question, an exhaustive and impartial study, which has shown that in that tremendous quarrel Gladstone was right and Disraeli wrong. And now we have three lighter books, all tending in the same direction.

Mr. Garratt's "The Two Mr. Gladstones"—on which I think he harps too constantly—are the Gladstone of Oxford, the Tory, High Churchman and semi-cleric, and the Gladstone of Liverpool, with his inherited business capacity, his middle-class sympathies and his ever-growing Liberalism. It is true that he was both these personalities; but it would be easy to detect many more in him, and on the other hand it would be possible to show that with all these characters he was a harmonious and single man. He was, in fact, a human being like all of us; only his various "selves" were more intense, and raised to a higher power, than they are in the vast majority of men.

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With this demurrer, I may say that I have read Mr. Garratt's book with great pleasure. He deals with his immense subject in a sensible fashion, selecting the right points for emphasis, and taking care not to entangle himself in a mass of detail. This would have been only too easy; for Gladstone left 60,000 papers behind him, and Morley's three massive volumes covered but a fraction of his multitudinous activities. Mr. Garratt, therefore, after a rapid but pleasant sketch of his hero's ancestry and earlier career, devotes his main attention to the last 30 years, in which he was a commanding political figure.

If one must choose among these activities, I would select three, which by themselves, in my opinion, would alone place Gladstone among the greatest of statesmen. I would pass over even his finance, his cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece and his denunciation of the horrors of Neapolitan prisons. I would dwell, first, on the Alabama arbitration, in which, at the sacrifice of half his popularity, he set the example of submitting international disputes to a legal tribunal; secondly, his work on the Bulgarian atrocities, and his prevention of Britain's engaging in a useless and unjust war to defend a barbarous tyranny, and, thirdly, his adoption, despite all obstacles, of the cause of Ireland, and his determination that things Irish should be managed by Irishmen. The liberty he claimed for his own people should be granted to others. He failed, but it was one of those "high failures which overlap the bounds of low successes."

* * *

But he was much more than a public man. He was a husband and a father, and amid all his toils his thoughts were with his wife and children. At every opportunity he was back at Hawarden. He never missed a day's post, and his letters to his wife number thousands. From these Mr. Basset has chosen perhaps a hundred—some scribbled in the train, some dashed off in the middle of a debate, but all full of affection and trust. It is impossible to read them without feeling that here was a man as good as he was great; and not less than the woman to whom he wrote was worthy of him.

He had the rare good fortune, also, that his children were not unworthy of him. Mr. Thomas's brief biography of his son Henry, the one member of his family who went into business, is a delightfully simple picture of an honest, religious and beneficent life of 80 years. I am not sure that of these three books it is not the most pleasing. It is at any rate one which can hardly fail to stir admiration.

E. E. KELLETT

Foe of Fascism

Bread and Wine, by Ignazio Silone. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net. New York: McBride. $2.50.

PIETRO SPINA, intellectual, revolutionary and something of a hero, returns secretly to Italy from exile in the hope of stirring up the peasants against the Fascist regime. Almost at once he is betrayed, falls ill and finds refuge and the opportunity to recover in a tiny mountain village, where he stays for several months disguised as a priest.

Here, living closer to the peasants than he has ever done, Spina begins to appreciate the difficulties he is up against. In his efforts to preach resistance he is confronted by an impenetrable barrier of ignorance and fatalism. The struggle for bare existence absorbs the whole energy and thought of the villagers; their only hope is to survive the unequal combat, and the only weapons they can grasp are unending toil, and a charm or two against "the evil eye." Even to dream of altered conditions, or a better world, is an effort beyond their imagination.

The voice of authority comes in communiqués as dark to them as the sibylline books, or roars at them from loudspeakers in accents as ominous and incomprehensible as the thunder of heaven. The voice is interpreted by an official, and the people hear and obey, even as they bow without question before the caprices of nature. They are summoned, for example, to the square of the neighboring town to hear from the loudspeaker the news of the declaration of war on Abyssinia.

"Looked at from the second floor, the assembly round the magic instrument below resembled a gathering of poor, tired and anxious pilgrims round a miraculous idol." Added to the clamor of bells, "a loud shout arose from the groups of carabinieri, militia and members of the Government party, a rhythmical cry, an impassioned invocation of the Great Chief." Finally: "The wireless was silent, and no one had heard three words of the whole transmission. No one had really tried to listen . . . for in reality there was no need for anyone to understand what had been said, nor had there been anything to understand. . . . In the Land of Propaganda everything is presented as self-evident. The poor people in the street were caught in the Land of Propaganda like fishes in a net. There was little to understand. The net was there."

After a brief visit to Rome, Spina is betrayed again, and when we leave him, he is fleeing before the police into the deeper recesses of the mountains.

The story is told simply, with a large proportion of dialogue, and it acquires tremendous effect from its objective manner. The author is never obtrusive, he has a sense of humor and he forces us to conclude that he is no blind fanatic: it is this conviction, and the excellence of the character-drawing and description, that persuade us utterly of the truth of his picture. We feel that nothing is invented, nothing exaggerated; and no rhetorical indictment could move us as we are moved by a narrative that is felt to have the sheer weight of fact. Such an impression, so powerfully conveyed, is, irrespective of its accuracy, an artistic triumph.

The translation, by Gwenda David and Eric Mosbacher, leaves nothing to be desired.

E. F.-B.

The Book Window

Leaves of Grass, by Walt Whitman (London: Nonesuch. New York: Heritage). A new issue, boxed, of the authorized edition, with illustrations by Rockwell Kent.

General Principles of Play Direction, by Gilmor Brown and Alice Garwood (French, $2), offers expert guidance to amateur producers.

For the Sake of Shadows, by Max Miller (Dutton, $2.50), records the ruminations of a writer who cannot assimilate Hollywood story formulae.

Early Homes in Ohio, by I. T. Frary (Garrett and Massie, $5), makes pictorial and descriptive record of a rich architectural tradition.

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King of Twelve-String Guitarists

Negro Folk Songs. As Sung by Lead Belly, transcribed, selected and edited by John A. Lomax and Alan Lomax. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

IN THE EARLY SPRING of 1935, a large, fierce Negro, dressed in blue shirt, blue overalls and red bandana, sat in a straight chair placed on top of a desk in Emerson Hall and played and sang his songs to a Harvard College audience, beating single time with one foot, double or quadruple time with the other. Without a trace of self-consciousness he sang a ballad of the sinking of the Titanic. (How the sinking of that big ship has stirred the American folk imagination!); work songs like "Pick a Bale o' Cotton"; hollers — "Ain' Goin' Down to the Well No Mo'"; the autobiographical "Mister Tom Hughes's Town," in which he tells how he left home at 16 to go to Shrevepo't, and the sentimental waltz song "Irene," which Mr Lomax prophesies "will some day be one of the best known American folk songs."

Everyone in that audience felt the power in that Negro and his songs. During the concert Professor Kittredge turned to Mr. Lomax. "He's a demon, Lomax," said the now Emeritus Professor of English. Later Mr. Lomax told Lead Belly what Professor Kittredge had said. Lead Belly knows he's good. "De demon means de head man. Dat ol' man knows whut he is talkin' about."

* * *

He does, always, and so does Lead Belly when he calls himself "de King of de twelve-string guitar players ob de world." He proved that, and the songs he sang in his strong baritone voice had been shaped by a rude, primitive genius.

Before Lead Belly sang Mr. Lomax told his story in a pleasant Texas drawl. Born in western Louisiana of a negro father and a half-breed mother, Lead Belly grew up on his father's farm. He got his first musical instrument, an accordion, when he was a "leetle bitty fellow." "My uncle Terrell Ledbetter. who now lives in Terrell, Texas, he brung it to me ridin' on de back of an ol' mule f'om Mornin' spo't. I was settin' on de front po'ch when he come ridin' up, an' when he give it to me I was so glad I nachully jump an' shout. Den I turn aroun' an' get on that thing an' begin to whip it down. I set up an' played dat accordion all night long." One recalls stories of the young Mozart. When the Lomaxes first met Lead Belly, he was serving time in the Louisiana penitentiary. Governor Allen pardoned him—it was Lead Belly's second pardon—and the Lomaxes took him to New York, where he was something of a seven-day sensation. In March, 1935, they sent him back to Shreveport.

* * *

In this book Mr. Lomax has told Lead Belly's story at greater length. It is an intensely interesting story rammed with vehement life. Lead Belly's own words, on which Mr. Lomax draws heavily, are a joy to all who love vivid, picturesque language. Lead Belly cuts him a switch, "long as my leg and big as my finger." Asked why he remains sitting silent for a time before he begins to sing, he answers, "I'm thinkin' in my heart."

Divorced from the voice and the guitar, these songs of Lead Belly lose much; they were made, of course, for singing, not reading. They are transcribed for voice without accompaniment. And Dr. Herzog, who has transcribed them, has not made it easy for the reader to bring them back to life in song and accompaniment. He has used a complicated notation that makes these songs as rhythmically difficult as a Brahms quartet. Had he put them into simpler measures, three-quarter and four-four for instance, trusting to the reader to take the liberties with these measures which Lead Belly himself takes, his transcriptions would have been much more useful, if not so exact. But both as character and incident and as a picture of modern folk in action, this book is of absorbing interest.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Illustration From "Negro Folk Songs"

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Revolution to Communism

The Great Russian Revolution, by Victor Chernov. New Haven: Yale University Press. $5.

Intervention, Civil War and Communism in Russia: Documents and Materials, by James Bunyan. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $4.50.

WRITING MEMOIRS is a natural occupation of statesmen in compulsory retirement. The Russian Revolution has produced a number of exiles, and a number of memoirs and histories of the events in which they were actors and victims. We had histories of the Russian Revolution from Paul Miliukov, foreign minister of the short-lived Provisional Government of 1917. We had a history-memoir of Trotzky. And now comes a history by Victor Chernov, President of the Constituent Assembly of All the Russias that assembled and sat for only one day, until a sailor member of the Guards came up to the President, tapped him on the shoulder and said there was enough talk, and it was time to go home as the Guards were tired. That was the end of the Constituent Assembly.

* * *

In "The Great Russian Revolution," Chernov covers the period from the collapse of the dynasty to the fall of the Provisional Government in the upheaval known as the October Revolution (Nov. 7, 1917, according to the Western calendar, but the old style Church calendar was still in force in Russia at that time). M. Chernov was during his tenure of power the titular head of that section of the Social Revolutionary party which may be described as Centrist Left, flanked by Kerensky on the right and the Soviet faction of the party to the left. He speaks of himself in the third person singular and preserves dignified impartiality in dealing with his own policies. Throughout he tries to be a historian, not a politician.

His account of the incredible happenings at the court of the last Russian monarch is reticent. The portrait of the Tsarina as a middle-class housewife admirable in her devotion to her family, whose faith in Rasputin was nothing more than that of an anxious mother seeking help from her son's affliction in the glossolalia of a wily moujik, is even sympathetically drawn. Chernov quotes freely from the correspondence of the Empress and Emperor, in the original English, which was the family language of the Imperial household. (The English texts of the Tsar's letters are not accessible; the retranslation from the published Russian texts is therefore used in the book).

* * *

Mr. Bunyan deals with the period from April to December, 1918. His book contains documents, official and unofficial, confidential reports now no longer secret, decrees, proclamations, speeches, resolutions, military orders, etc., arranged in chronological order and dramatically presented. The year 1918 was the worst confounded of the entire period of war and revolution. The forces active in Russia at that time included almost all nationalities—the allies preparing for intervention, Austrian war prisoners of the Czechoslovak nationality rising against the Soviets, peripheral republics springing up here and there, German armies marching into the heart of Russia despite the just concluded peace treaty, and former patriots appealing to the German Kaiser to save them from the Bolsheviks.

Of all the documents, the most dramatic is, perhaps, such an appeal by the leader of the Don Cossacks, ci-devant Tsarist General Krasnov, begging "The Illustrious Monarch of Great Germany" to send troops to help him form a separate state under the protection of the Kaiser. A few months before, he and his fellow-patriots had fulminated against the Bolsheviks, accusing them of having passed through Germany from Switzerland in a "sealed train." *Tempora mutantur*, but some among men change quicker than the times.

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY

The Connoisseur

Dance of the Quick and the Dead, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Faber & Faber. 15s.

ONE MAY BE SURE that this poet will always be able to find in the past a new source of inspiration. In his new book, the delvings, browsings, leisurely explorations and odd excitements are brought together in the form of a continuous prose fugue, one subject leading to another through the keynote of a single word or allusion, as though the poet were organizing his philosophy of life upon the thread of a series of mnemonic pun-associations.

* * *

It is interesting to speculate upon this device, for one discovers that Mr. Sitwell is reverting to the technique of the Elizabethans, and carrying his experience of Baroque art back to its sources in the wild extravagances and bravura scholarship of the Renaissance. Shakespeare's verse is often carried on in this way; and the most notable example of the method will be found in John Lyly. Then one's mind will at once go on to the prose of that period, and an analogy will be found for this "Dance of the Quick and the Dead" in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." The methods of the two books, if such systems of loose speculation can be called books, will be fruitfully compared. And out of the process Mr. Sitwell will emerge with his qualities and his astonishing energy by no means diminished.

What is this huge prose gallimaufry about? The author calls it "an entertainment of the imagination," but I think if he substituted "fancy" for "imagination" he would be more accurate. For the book as a whole leaves an impression not so much of participation in the grotesqueries and oddities of art and life, as a very detached contemplation of them, as though the author were amused rather than moved.

* * *

In this mood of connoisseurship, Mr. Sitwell sets out on his Grand Tour of Sensibility, beginning with a picture of London, a Hogarthian picture, not a first-hand one. That is characteristic. All the scenes, the wisdoms, the quaintnesses, the sudden soarings into poetic vision and mood are conveyed behind a veil of aesthetics, so that the world is used as an interpretation of art, the art being that which appeals to a collector rather than a devotee. Imagine a Hogarth print; and imagine an eighteenth-century gentleman with a passion for words and the niceties of prose and metrical rhythms. Such is the complicated foreground of Mr. Sitwell's excursion. His dexterity in manipulating these semi-obscuring veils to soften and beautify grim, but always past, realities is admirable. Look, for example, how he begins to write about London:

> London has the most true-sounding name for a city that has ever been invented. It contains in it the rumbling of a million wheels, of a million wheels rolling into the town across the bridges. It is the very sound of traffic; and the hubbub and the roar seem, in the sound of it, to be moving in a fog. It is like a pall to cover and deaden the confusion, and we know by instinct that the great and vast body of it can never be seen in its entirety, but only, as it were, wheel by wheel, street by street. That is the old London, the London described in identical terms of horror by such different minds as Dostoevsky and Verlaine. It is the gaslit London. This is London, burning in its lights, but lit, now, by the light of summer.

One may fairly say that the whole of this book is gas-lit; faintly green and lurid; with macabre shadows that only half-suggest the social horrors before which Mr. Sitwell raises the veil of his eighteenth-century art.

RICHARD CHURCH

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(Continued from Page 2)

does not exist the physical force and power that can make the Japanese stop—and run the near-fatal risks from Russia. When Japan co-ordinates China and makes her efficient, it may well be China that will stop Japan.

Should the United States wear Japan down and win a war to impose its will on Japan about China and the Philippines, there could be no useful result. After this hypothetical war, United States forces return to their country—halfway around the world. Japan remains very near China and the Philippines.

V

I favor United States recognition of Manchoukuo by accrediting to that Government two American consuls at Harbin and Mukden, who are now accredited to China. They were accredited to China during the long period that Russia ruled Manchuria through her 99-year leases. I also favor recognizing Japan's position in North China and getting Japan's interest in the success and independence of the new Philippine republic.

The concern of Japan is that improvement in war machines has placed Russia again in a position to menace the heart of Japan. Russia threatens Japan by air from Vladivostok—fed by three lines of Russian railways. Moving eastward through Mongolia, Russia can gravely threaten Japan from the Shantung peninsula. Japan can obtain reasonable safety from these two arms of a great military pincers only by penetrating to the westward in North China so as to be able in a crisis to turn to the north and cut the Russian railways.

* * *

The tragedy of the western nations is their own failure, single or in concert, to aid China during the long period before modern Japan came upon the scene.

The defense of the widely scattered Philippine archipelago is largely a naval problem. I doubt that the plan at Manila to create an army of 19,000 and a reserve of 400,000 men can have any effect on the defense of the islands. This is because any hostile naval power can readily occupy a number of the 30 harbors and blockade the country until the local army surrenders. The new army in the Philippines under American authority can but irritate neighboring countries—to the prejudice and the detriment of the Filipinos.

Friends of the Philippines generally hoped that any available extra funds would be used for the extensive study and experiment about the pressing agricultural problems. The yearly cost of the new army is put at $8,000,000, or 30 per cent of the annual revenue of the Government. This will place very serious strain on the financial capacity of the Philippines. America should continue to grant for a term of years to the Philippine republic such trade privileges in United States markets as will enable the Government to get a fair start.

R. I. Nesmith and Associates
ENTRANCE TO MANILA
One of the Five Gates in the City Walls

Holding the Philippines, I believe, would involve the United States in a war with Japan at some time. It may involve us in a war due to a revolt at some time of the Filipinos against the authority of the United States—a war just 10,000 miles from the capital at Washington.

* * *

It is to the national interests of Australia, New Zealand, Java, Singapore, Siam, France, England, China, Japan and Russia to have the Philippines neutralized. This is due to the peculiar strategic location and situation of the great archipelago of the Philippines. Switzerland's neutrality has lasted for more than 100 years. That is due to the fact that the peculiar location and situation of Switzerland make it to the selfish and national interests of a number of powers to have Switzerland remain neutral. The similarity between the positions in this respect of the Philippines and Switzerland is very striking. The small armament of the Swiss republic has little or nothing to do with the situation as respects Swiss neutrality.

The United States should not be a party—along with the other nations named above—to guaranteeing Philippine neutrality. A reasonable policy of national defense for the United States would be as follows: "We should maintain defense forces adequate to protect our borders and coasts and to control the seas adjacent to—in the vicinity of—our own coasts."

.. NO

(Continued from Page 2)

struments and weapons of sea power are of no use unless they can be brought to bear in a critical locality, and this cannot be done with a fleet in so distant a region as the Philippines without a suitable naval base there.

* * *

A fleet well served by near-by naval bases is assured of ample fuel with which to operate actively, sufficient ammunition and supplies to replenish stocks used up by fighting and other activity, adequate dry docks and facilities generally to repair damages from battle, accident and wear.

Although the United States fleet could go to the Philippine Islands at any time, if in reasonably superior strength to an enemy, it could not remain there without an adequate base. Moreover, a deficiency of repair and salvage facilities might well result in undue losses through attrition, until the enemy became superior afloat.

Naval control of Philippine waters is the crux of the matter of security for those islands. It would be sheer folly for a hostile country to land an army there unless it could be certain of permanent command of the sea communications thereto. Otherwise, the invading army would likely be forced to surrender by the disaster of having its main line of communications cut by the United States fleet. Provided with a proper Philippine base, to avoid the weakening handicap of having to operate from Honolulu, 5000 miles in the rear, the United States fleet can now amply protect those islands against invasion against any power except Great Britain—and Great Britain need hardly be considered, even in theory.

* * *

Another cardinal advantage of a naval base in the Philippines is the tremendously greater protection which the United States Navy could thereby give to the huge American sea-borne trade in the general region of the Orient. With this vast area, extending from India to Japan and including Australia, there is an annual United States commerce valued at $2,000,000,000 in prosperous years. It is an important element in the nation's economics as a whole and is manifestly worthy of such naval security as can reasonably be given it.

Fortunately, the great desirability of an American naval base in the Philippines has been anticipated and well recognized in the preliminaries leading to the passage of the act of Congress granting independence, and in the act itself, although the precise location is not yet finally decided upon. The possession of such a base by the United States would not affect the political independence of the islands, any more than British Gibraltar has invalidated Spanish independence through several centuries. It would, in fact, reinforce Philippine political independence by giving it security against foreign intervention, and such security would tend vastly to strengthen economic stability also.

On these accounts, and also because of the promotion of peace for the United States and the increased ability to protect vast United States commerce with the Orient, the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines should carry the exception of a naval base. And that, together with economic aid extended over a longer period than now provided, in my view, are the only exceptions to a complete withdrawal of the United States from the insular affairs.

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A Heavy Weight Car Makes a Light Weight Pocket Book—HENRY FORD.

Coupe, $1,050

"A lean dog for a long race" might be applied to motor cars. Men of muscle, of endurance, of real strength haven't very much superfluous fat to tote around. It is the fat man who is constantly growling because he has quantity instead of quality. If his motive power were proportioned to his weight, it would not be so bad, but it is not, so he puffs and wheezes through life envying the athlete whose strength more than counterbalances the excess weight of our heavy friend.

It costs more to clothe, to feed and to keep a fat man. So does it cost more to keep a fat automobile. The heavy car requires a larger engine to run it, and the larger engine requires more fuel. The 20 H. P. Ford engine will drive the Model T car twenty-five to thirty miles on a gallon of gasoline. Its heavy competitor wants a gallon for every ten to fifteen miles.

The larger engine, calling for increased expense, does not mean more power. Horsepower means nothing until you compare it with the work to be done. A 5 h. p. motor would be mammoth on a sewing machine and pigmy in a power house. A broken down horse would have a cinch dragging a toy express wagon, while a "twenty mule team" would be powerless to haul a load of freight cars. It is the proportion between the power and the work that determines strength.

The rated 30 h. p engine in a two thousand pound car is a smaller engine than the 20 h. p. Model T, because the Model T car weighs only twelve hundred pounds. The Ford has a horsepower for each sixty pounds. The "30's" have a horsepower for each seventy to one hundred pounds. They need more than the extra horsepower merely to tote around the excess weight. The excess power for the excess weight is what causes that excess expense.

Quality, not quantity, makes strength. Build your car of lead, and we will grant you it will be heavier. Put in place of this inferior material the vanadium steel that is used throughout the entire Ford car, and not only is the weight reduced, but the strength is increased. It is the quality of the Ford that has reduced the weight, quality of material, quality of design, quality of workmanship, and this strength reduction means expense reduction to a most surprising degree.

An American toured Europe in a heavy "40," just himself and three passengers. He kept an expense account, and the December Cycle and Auto Trade Journal reproduced the figures. Gasoline cost him three cents per mile, oil one cent a mile, tires eight cents a mile and the total automobile expense was twenty cents per mile of journey. At the same time the Honorable T. S. Harrison, ex-United States Ambassador to Egypt, and party, was touring the same countries, but in a Model T Ford, and his expense was approximately two cents per mile. The difference represents the enormous toll exacted by heavy weight.

It is not necessary to emphasize the fact that the Ford is a car of quality. It is recognized that this car embodies "high-priced quality in a low-priced car." The imprint "Ford" on an automobile is a guaranty of value equivalent to the mark "Sterling" on silver. This car will travel more miles, more days, more years with more satisfaction to its owner than any car selling at within several hundred dollars of the price. Ford price may have sold some Ford cars, but quality has doubled the factory and the output each year of the past six.

That the price is so low is no reflection on the quality. A book could be written on the "Why of the Ford Price." Suffice it to say, any car now selling for several hundred dollars more could be sold at the Ford price, If the car were built by Ford at the Ford shops, in Ford quantities and by Ford methods, providing the Ford single, small profit per car would be satisfactory to the makers.

Anyway, it is worth your while to look into this question. Don't be kept poor by the expense of the car you buy. Don't let a heavy car lighten your pocketbook. Let common sense dictate your automobile purchase. There is a vast army of Ford owners immensely tickled to think they listened to reason and bought the light weight, low priced Ford.

Touring Car, $950.00.

4-cyl., 20 h. p., 100-inch wheel base, interchangeable bodies

Ford Motor Company

145 Columbus Ave.
Boston, . . . Mass.
Phone Tremont 888.

FORD COMPANY IS IN NEW QUARTERS | BIG DEMAND FOR MOTOR CAR SPACE | With the Automobilists | NEW YORK HIGHWAY

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

The above reproduction shows a 6-column advertisement published in The Christian Science Monitor of January 15, 1910—the first of many Ford Motor Company advertisements that have appeared in the Monitor in the past 26 years.

Here is a recent Ford advertisement representative of those running in current issues of the Monitor.

RESULTS!

Regular advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor—of whom the Ford Motor Company has been one for 26 years—know that advertising in the Monitor brings results that are truly great in proportion to the circulation of this unique international daily.

In a recent address to the Association of National Advertisers, Walter E. Thwing—president of Walter E. Thwing, Inc., a New York advertising agency—rated the Monitor exceptionally high in "Influence," the important element making for value in an advertising medium.

Mr. Thwing ascribed the Monitor's influence to reader confidence, reader responsiveness, and the high credit quality of orders it produces. He said, "The Monitor is published for its *readers*, not for its advertisers, and that very fact makes it a superior advertising medium."

Here is a reproduction of a 4-column Ford Motor Company advertisement which was published in The Christian Science Monitor, November 18, 1936. For current Ford advertising see current issues of the Monitor.

The complete address by Mr. Thwing has been published in booklet form. You are invited to send for a FREE copy. The coupon below is for your convenience.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts

Branch Offices: New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Miami . . . London, Paris, Geneva

The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Dept. M-2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me a copy of Mr. Walter E. Thwing's address, "The Complicated Business of Making Advertising Pay."

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Company .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Today's Contributors. .

Two men who have given long and distinguished service to the United States defense forces discuss this week the future of American policy in the Pacific.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM CANNON RIVERS was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1887. He engaged in campaigns against the Indians in the West, and later was in charge of the White Mountain Apache Indians. He served during the Spanish-American War, both in Cuba and in the Philippines, where he remained for several years as a member of the General Staff, and ultimately as chief of the Philippines constabulary. During the World War he organized and trained the 76th Field Artillery, 3d Artillery Brigade, of the 3d Regular Division, and commanded the regiment in the Battle of the Marne at Chateau-Thierry, in the advance to the north of the Ourcq, in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne; and also commanded the 5th Brigade, Field Artillery, 2d Army, between Pont-à-Mousson and Thiacourt. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre. After the war, President Coolidge named him inspector general of the United States Army. He now is retired.

CAPT. DUDLEY W. KNOX was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1896, following which he went into the naval service. He was retired in 1921, but has continued as officer in charge of the office of naval records and the library of the Navy Department in Washington. He was on active service with the navy in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, the Boxer rebellion in China, and during the World War he was on Admiral Sims' staff in London. He has received British and Italian decorations, as well as congressional honors. He writes regularly for the Naval Institute Proceedings, the New York Herald Tribune, the Baltimore Sun, and has had several articles in The Christian Science Monitor.

A glance ahead at what 1937 may have in store for us is provided by HARRY C. KENNEY, of the Monitor's financial department in Boston.

ALBERT F. GILMORE wrote about John James Audubon in the Magazine Section of April 24, 1935. Now he reviews a new book about the great American naturalist. Mr. Gilmore is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston.

The ENGLISH OBSERVER, who writes about Emir Abdullah, has traveled widely in the Near East and Middle East, and has written much concerning his adventures and experiences in that part of the world. Because he is at present engaged in official government work, he must remain anonymous.

Both HAROLD HOBSON and WALTER SANDON are English observers, as well.

ANNA WETHERILL OLMSTED is director of the Museum of Fine Arts at Syracuse, New York. She is an art critic and an artist in her own right, having exhibited paintings in several American cities.

. . Business

(*Continued from Page 3*)

per cent in 1937 compared with 1936. This is expected to reveal a shortage of skilled labor and a consequent increase in building costs, which are now about 13 per cent lower than at the all-time high. Residential vacancies will be hard to find in 1937, and rents will probably increase from 5 to 40 per cent over 1936.

Wage earners will find the costs of living higher. Wholesale commodity prices are the highest since 1930 and indications are that they will continue to rise. This includes farm products, foods, shoes, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, house-furnishing goods and raw materials.

* * *

One of the important topics of discussion in the United States during the last several years has been when and how the federal budget will be brought into balance. Federal administrators have forecast that improving business will boost receipts to the level of expenditures if the present tax structure is maintained. There has been no definite statement, however, that the budget will be balanced this year. It is possible by 1938, but the pressure in Congress for continued spending is likely to be strong and 1939 may be the first full fiscal year of balance.

The labor situation has been

R. I. Nesmith and Associates
BUILDING GOES FORWARD

complicated by the split which has occurred between the craft and the industrial unions. The one thing that may force an understanding is the fact that both the warring factions have a common interest in a legislative program. Without unity, labor would lose its force on Congress. There have been labor troubles in a number of fields. The labor situation needs to be cleared to make way for broadening recovery.

Another problem is unemployment. The business recovery in 1936 made a definite cut in the ranks of the unemployed, now figured below 9,000,000, or a decline of about 44 per cent since March, 1933. There have been some attempts to iron out extreme fluctuations in employment by progressive companies, and a few have reached the point of guaranteeing employment or an annual income to their regular workers. Pressure of taxation in connection with the Federal Social Security Act will make employment stabilization attractive to all employers.

* * *

Turning to the stock market, it is found that there has been a large turnover of securities during the last year, and the pace is not expected to lessen during this year. There has been much foreign money invested in American securities, and this is not surprising when one views the picture abroad. Foreigners increased their capital holdings in this country by $2,281,659,000 between Jan. 1, 1935, and Sept. 30, 1936, and now the total is said to approximate $8,000,000,000. Just what action the Government will take to prevent any sudden withdrawal of some, or most, of this huge sum remains to be seen.

There have been numerous warnings by monetary and economic authorities against a business boom and inflation. The warnings are timely because of the extent and vigor of price increases in a broad variety of commodities and finished goods, as well as considerable evidence of forward buying due to the unmistakable price uptrend. The Government is expected to take measures to check any pronounced boom and inflation impulse, as it already has to some extent through the Federal Reserve, by increasing the reserve requirements of the commercial banks. The latest step by the Treasury to combat possible inflation was the decision on Dec. 21 to buy and set aside in an inactive account all newly mined and imported gold, thereby preventing any more of the yellow metal from becoming the basis for new bank credits.

To summarize—the above evidence should reasonably lead to the conclusion that the sum total of economic activity throughout the country has not only made substantial progress, but there is real reason to believe business will continue to improve.

Foot-Joy
BY APPOINTMENT
The Shoe that's Different

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.
FIELD AND FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

Light!

The TOUR-AIDER
Yes, very light. Also it has extra capacity. Carries suits *wrinkle free!* Ask your store to show it to you.
Product of K. KAUFMANN & CO.
358-5th Ave., New York
Factory—Newark, N. J.

Quality Luggage Since 1885
On Sale at leading stores from $12.50

Baby Ruth
Hits the Spot

MEET A *SAVAGE* KING

LUCY POPE CULLEN did—Chiwali Third, Paramount Chief of the Lala tribe of Central Africa. Chiwali is old now and no longer strong. But when he was young ————————!

Mrs. Cullen's thrilling story of the meeting between Chiwali, herself and her husband, arranged by Chirupula Stephenson, is but one feature of the January NATURAL HISTORY.

JUNGLE TRAILS

Follow along the jungle trails of Borneo with the Martin Johnsons. See the mystery, the beauty through the pictorial record of their recent expedition where few have been before.

JADE

NATURAL HISTORY for January brings you the story of the patient far-famed workers in Chinese jade, in precious stones and metals. The intricacy, patience and mystery of China is carved into their creations and woven into Herbert P. Whitlock's story.

READ NATURAL HISTORY

Every month, except July and August, NATURAL HISTORY brings you the romance of exploration and science. Fascinating stories and articles by such famous authors as Roy Chapman Andrews, William Beebe, Lincoln Ellsworth and others whose lives are replete with adventure and thrills.

Beginning with the January issue NATURAL HISTORY *appears in its new size.*

MAIL THE COUPON AND TEN CENTS (to cover handling and postage) FOR A COPY OF THE NEW NATURAL HISTORY MAGAZINE, PUBLISHED BY:

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A Real Food... delicacy in itself...

main course dish... Provoker of argument...

delicious dessert... satisfying salad... delight of the connoisseur.

CHEESE

● Some like it old . . . some like it new. There's cheese for almost every individual preference. And so many, many ways of using it in baking and cooking!

The easy-to-make recipe given here provides a delicious side-dish that adds interest to a simple luncheon. Notice the teaspoonful of Rumford used in it.

The use of Rumford all-phosphate Baking Powder is especially important in deep-fried foods because it insures correct and efficient leavening of the batter or dough before it is placed in the hot cooking fat. And by making sure the fat is at the proper temperature—375° to 390° F.—there will result a delicately crisp outside crust covering a light, tender puff of the cheese mix.

CHEESE PUFFS

1 egg
½ cup milk
1 cup grated cheese
1¼ cups flour
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
Salt and pepper

Beat eggs, add milk, flour, baking powder, cheese and seasonings. Beat well. Drop by spoonfuls in hot fat. Fry to a golden brown.

Rumford's controlled rising power acts twice . . . the first two-thirds in the mixing and the final one-third in the heat of the cooking fat, or in the oven, as in the case of cakes and hotbreads. This controlled double-action is absolutely uniform—always in the same two-to-one proportion. Rumford's composition is also absolutely uniform . . . the leavening power of the last spoonful in the can is as vigorous as that of the first spoonful from a freshly opened can. Between bakings, the can should of course be kept tightly covered.

A set of Cheese Recipes will be sent FREE on request if you will send your name and address to THE RUMFORD COMPANY, RUMFORD, R. I.

RUMFORD Pure ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER